FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 205 *21 October 1983*

BOLIVIA

USSR's Kalin Attacks U.S. During Visit C 1
Government Official Denies IMF Impositions C 1
Imports With Black Market Dollars Authorized C 1

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Undergoes 'Routine' Medical Checkup D 1
Government Promulgates New Salary Decree Law D 1
General In Charge of Brasilia Security Measures D 1
Freedom of Entry, Movement Restricted D 2
Figueiredo Favors Move To Suspend Party Loyalty D 2
[JORNAL DO BRAZIL 19 Oct]
Opposition Leader Condemns Emergency Measures D 3
Union Leaders Report Beatings by Police D 3
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 20 Oct]
Scientists Criticize Nuclear Program Operation D 4
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 16 Oct]
Briefs: Independent Gold Mine Operators D 4

CHILE

Government Studies Factors in Citizens' Unrest E 1
Intendant Denies Permission for 27 Oct Gathering E 1
Agency Issues Communique on 'Terrorist' Acts E 1
Interior Minister's Press Conference Remarks E 2
[LA TERCERA DE LA HORA 12 Oct]
AD Cites Break in Dialogue With Government E 5
Christian Democratic Leaders Return From Europe E 6
PDC Asks Government To Cancel Gun Licenses E 6
Former Minister of State Released on Bail E 7
Communique Reports Dismantling of Communist Cell E 7
Havana Reports Political Opposition to Pinochet E 7

COLOMBIA

Lara Bonilla Reveals Plot Against His Life F 1
Workers Occupy Spanish Vice Consulate F 1
New Decree To Regulate Radio Broadcasting F 1
[EL TIEMPO 8 Oct]
Briefs: Ambassador to El Salvador; Lebanese Ambassador; Trade With PRC F 2

PARAGUAY

Refugee Leaves Venezuelan Embassy, Enters Brazil H 1
[ABC COLOR 17 Oct]
Foreign Ministry Communique [PATRIA 20 Oct] H 1

VENEZUELA

Herrera Campins Comments on Bishop's Death L 1
Government Suspends Striking Teachers' Leaders L 1

MEXICO

De la Madrid, Monge Issue Joint Communique M 1
'Accurate Analysis' of Border Problems Cited M 2
[EXCELSIOR 29 Sep]
UNOMASUNO Cites Irrationality of Grenada Crisis M 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Monge Returns From Visit to Mexico P 1
Deputies Consider IMF 1984 Budget Cut Request P 1

EL SALVADOR

Editorial on Kissinger Visit, Human Rights P 2
[EL SALVADOR NEWS-GAZETTE 17-23 Oct]
Farabundo Marti Raps Visit P 3
CNS Issues Warning on Marxist Infiltration P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 19 Oct]
National Sovereignty on Union Rights Violations P 4
Farabundo Marti Says Death Squads Act Freely P 5
Rebels Claim Control of Highway Near Suchitoto P 5
[Farabundo Marti]
Atonal Battalion Forcibly Conscripts Recruits [Farabundo Marti] P 6
Havana on Forced Conscription P 6

GUATEMALA

Andrade Refutes Rights Commission Report P 6
[PRENSA LIBRE 18 Oct]
FUN, DCG Leaders Discuss U.S. Influence P 7

HONDURAS

Police Report Bomb Blast Near U.S. Embassy P 8

NICARAGUA

D'Escoto Presents Peace Treaties to U.S. P 8
Daniel Ortega Discusses Proposals P 9
Protest Sent to Honduras Over Attack on Pantasma P 10
Nunez Urges Popular Action Against Somozists P 11
Army Official Says Rebel Attacks To Escalate P 12
Rebels Attack Farm in Rivas, Abduct 4 Peasants P 12
ARDE Reports Cuban, Soviet Deaths in Air Raid P 12
[Voice of Sandino]
ARDE Reports Recent Clashes With EPS P 13
[Voice of Sandino]

Voice of Sandino: Cuba Interfers in Contadora P 13
Voice of Sandino Reports Mass Murder at Jail P 14

CUBA

Government Issues Statement on Events in Grenada Q 1
Havana Reacts to President Reagan's Statements Q 4
Cabrisas Delegation Tours Chinese Trade Fair Q 4
Bravo Delegation Meets With SKV Leader Q 4
Day of Cuban Culture Celebrated in Sofia Q 4
Mexican-Costa Rican Communique Noted, Cited Q 5
Event Held in Memory of Panama's Torrijos Q 5
Ricardo Alarcon Concludes Canadian Visit Q 5
Cuban-French Economic, Industrial Commission Meets Q 5
Culture Minister Receives UK Labor Party Leader Q 6
Cuba Scores Apartheid, South African Policies Q 6
Beninese Assembly President Arrives on Visit Q 6

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Havana Cites Former President's Criticism of IMF R 1
Briefs: Aviation Agreement Formalized R 1

CARIBBEAN

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Caricom Meeting Urged on Grenada Situation S 1

BARBADOS

'Shocked' Leaders Comment on Grenadian Situation S 1
Government Warned Whiteman S 1
DLP Statement on Bishop S 2
Church Group Offers To Mediate S 2
CCC Breaks With Grenada S 3

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Parliament Dissolved, Elections Set 11 Nov S 4

DOMINICA

Prime Minister Charles Condemns Events in Grenada S 4

GRENADA

Events Following Security Forces Takeover S 5
Eyewitness Report of Military Executions S 5
Austin Gives 'Official' Version S 5
Military Council Statement S 6
Information Ministry Issues Statement S 7
Former Agriculture Minister Arrested S 8
AFP Correspondent Arrested S 8
CANA Requests Hughes' Release S 8
RFG Cites 'Phone Company Invasion' S 9
Commonwealth Secretary Ramphal's Reaction S 9

JAMAICA

Seaga on Events in Grenada, Bishop's Death S 9
Announces Break in Relations S 10
Trinidad Breaks Relations S 12
George Bush Arrives, Will Address Parliament S 12
Meets With Seaga S 13
Manley Announces Meeting S 14
Havana on Meeting With Manley S 14

MONTSERRAT

Chief Minister Reacts to Grenadian Coup S 15

ST KITTS-NEVIS

Government 'Distressed' Over Grenadian Events S 15

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chambers Announces Sanctions Against Grenada S 15

GUYANA

Cuba Offers To Help Set Up Medical School T 1
Barter Arrangement Opened With Jamaica T 1
Briefs: Rice Industry Decline T 1

SURINAME

Bouterse Raps 'Superpower Rivalry' in Caribbean U 1
Nation Scored by OAS for Violating Human Rights U 1
Government Deplores Violent Coup in Grenada U 2

USSR'S KALIN ATTACKS U.S. DURING VISIT

PY201411 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] In La Paz, Ivan Kalin, vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has accused the United States of being responsible for the increase in world problems. Kalin had a meeting with Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora during the visit he is paying to the country with a small Soviet delegation. The Soviet leader stressed that it is imperative for the peoples and leaders of the world to unite in order to struggle for disarmament and peace and against the danger of worldwide disaster. He also accused NATO of siding with the regressive and imperialist U.S. forces.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL DENIES IMF IMPOSITIONS

PY201825 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The IMF mission that is visiting the country has not come here to impose its criteria on what should or should not be done in economic matters. This statement was contained in remarks Dr (Rene Rosales), adviser to President Siles Zuazo's government, made to Radio Panamericana. He said that the anger expressed by the Bolivian Labor Federation, which has declared a state of emergency, is unjustified. The government official said that the IMF mission has given the economic team of the Cabinet a completely free hand to adopt the measures and make the economic and financial adjustments it finds suitable.

Government adviser (Rene Rosales) announced that the government will not dictate any unilateral measures. We will ask for the criteria of all sectors, particularly the workers, in order to draw up a joint plan permitting national economic recovery, the government official said.

IMPORTS WITH BLACK MARKET DOLLARS AUTHORIZED

PY201120 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The decree issued by the government regarding the importation of goods and services with free-exchange, or black market, dollars has elicited a response in various economic and political circles of the country. There are conflicting opinions regarding this measure in various sectors of the country. Congressman Enrique Riveros has told the press that he thought the promulgation of the decree is a good measure. He said it will lead to the normal supply of some consumer goods.

Another politician, Ciro Humboldt Barrero, also spoke about this matter, saying: [Begin Humboldt recording] I repeat the opinion I have expressed to Radio Panamericana on earlier occasions. The government is continuing its patchwork policy to solve the problems. In this case, by authorizing the importation of goods with free-exchange dollars, it is opening the door to price increases beyond control. Articles of secondary importance and also staples, which will be imported with free-exchange dollars, will suffer a considerable price increase and will be far beyond the purchasing power of the population, particularly the working class. [end recording]

FIGUEIREDO UNDERGOES 'ROUTINE' MEDICAL CHECKUP

PY201805 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Report by Luiz Carlos (Gertel)]

[Excerpts] President Figueiredo arrived here at the heart institute in Sao Paulo at 1030 accompanied by Ministers Rubem Ludwig, Danilo Venturini and presidential spokesman Carlos Atila.

Displaying good spirits, Figueiredo greeted the three members of his medical team and immediately went up to the eighth floor where he began to undergo six routine clinical tests, which will be instrumental in determining the president's health since the operation he underwent in Cleveland in July.

Speaking to newsmen, Atila said Figueiredo took the defeat in Congress of Decree Law 2,045 calmly. He added that the government-opposition dialogue has made good progress and that Decree Law 2,064, although drafted by the Social Democratic Party, incorporated suggestions from opposition members.

GOVERNMENT PROMULGATES NEW SALARY DECREE LAW

PY201921 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Report from Brasilia by Carlos Rodrigues]

[Text] The new decree law on salaries, which bears No 2,064, was published today in the Official Gazette and goes into effect today. The new law provides that those earning the equivalent to three minimum monthly salaries -- 104,328 cruzeiros -- will have their pay increased by 100 percent of the national consumer price index [INPC]. Those earning higher salaries will get gradually lesser increases based on the INPC.

It is proper to note that those earning up to 312,000 cruzeiros monthly will be benefited by the new decree. Those included in this category were getting lower increases under Decree Law No 2,045 which was rejected yesterday by the National Congress.

Those earning more than 312,000 cruzeiros will be getting lower increases under the new decree because it gradually reduces salary readjustments. For instance, those earning 10 times the minimum salary will have increases equivalent to 75 percent the INPC; those earning 20 times the minimum salary will be given increases of 52 percent of the INPC; those earning 30 times the minimum salaries will receive 39 percent of the INPC; and those earning 40 or more times the minimum salary will have increases equivalent to only 30 percent of the INPC.

GENERAL IN CHARGE OF BRASILIA SECURITY MEASURES

PY201737 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] General Newton de Oliveira e Cruz, through a note released to the media, is in charge of implementing the emergency measures in Brasilia and of prohibiting meetings in public buildings or open areas. The note points out that the Federal District Secretariat for Public Security will ensure that these measures are observed and will order the arrest of those persons who violate the police measures.

The note ends by pointing out that other coercive measures may be implemented should they be deemed necessary.

Despite the state of emergency in the federal district, the Army is not on state of readiness. The troops will only be mobilized should there be greater demonstrations which demand their intervention, it has been announced here in Brasilia. The military police, under the command of the Secretariat for Public Security, are the only forces mobilized so far.

The atmosphere within the barracks is completely normal, and it was confirmed that the Army is not on state of readiness.

In Rio de Janeiro, the Armed Forces chief of staff, Brigadier Waldir Vasconcello, supported the emergency measures taken in Brasilia. He said that the measures were necessary in view of the pressure being exerted on the politicians regarding the vote on the salary reform. The Army chief of staff pointed out that the president of the Senate requested the Justice Ministry to implement security measures. Vasconcello pointed out that this is what is called democracy. Therefore, the adoption of these measures do not mean we are taking steps backward.

Freedom of Entry, Movement Restricted

PY210007 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] General Newton Cruz, the chief of the Planalto Military Command and officer in charge of the application of the emergency measures imposed by Decree No 88,888, today released a note to the media in Brasilia. The note reports that steps have been taken in keeping with the decree, in addition to the order issued yesterday banning meetings in public buildings and open places within the federal district.

In the note released today, Gen Newton Cruz imposed restrictions on entry to and traffic within the federal district of buses coming from other states.

According to the note, the Secretariat for Public Security will prevent these vehicles from entering the federal district. Should any such vehicle be found inside the district, it will be seized and its driver arrested.

Only buses transporting groups or delegations of athletes, tourists, or people involved in artistic or cultural activities will be allowed to enter the federal district, provided the nature of their trip is duly confirmed, or when they provide satisfactory evidence that they were granted audiences by officials from the executive, legislative, or judicial branches. These restrictions will be maintained while Decree No 88,888 remains in force.

FIGUEIREDO FAVORS MOVE TO SUSPEND PARTY LOYALTY

PY210115 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo is for the constitutional amendment proposal presented by Deputy Heraclito Fortes (Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party -- Piaui State) which would suspend party loyalty for 1 year. In a meeting granted to Senator Marcondes Gadelha (PDS -- Social Democratic Party -- Paraiba State), sponsor of the proposal, Figueiredo told him to express his support for the amendment which has been under discussion in Congress since June.

The amendment proposal suspends for 1 year, beginning the moment it is approved, the provisions of Article 152 of the Constitution which cancels the term in office of any congressman who abandons his party or contradicts party guidelines. Cadelha feels that the amendment will trigger "important decisions" within the PDS dissident participation group.

OPPOSITION LEADER CONDEMNS EMERGENCY MEASURES

PY201815 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Relay from Brasilia by Carlos Rodrigues]

[Excerpt] In addition to the vote on the salary decree, congressmen were concerned about the emergency measures the president of the republic imposed in the entire federal district.

Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB], held Congress President Senator Moacir Dalla -- Social Democratic Party [PDS] for Espiritu Santo -- fully responsible for President Figueiredo's decision.

Ulysses Guimaraes condemned Dalla's decision to request the executive branch for police protection, (?thus prompting) the president's decision. [Begin Guimaraes recording] Although there was no need for it, Senator Dalla, who is the head of an independent branch, requested police protection, thus surrendering our independent power.

We witnessed how the congressional session developed in an orderly manner; it was a popular feast during which respect revailed. So, his request for protection is absurd. He requested the worst measure or, at least, his request prompted the implementation of a bad measure, which is not the state of emergency [constitutional Article No 155], because these entail implementation of coercive measures over which Congress has no control.

Under the emergency measures provided for in Article 155, the home of the current Congress president, Moacir Dalla, or even that of any deputy, may be raided or invaded, because these and other measures allow everything.

As far as we can make out, these measures have two main objectives: to suspend the right to assembly, thus preventing the people from coming to Congress where the people should be able to meet, to argue, and to follow free voting closely.

Another measure makes it possible for a public servant or employee of state-owned enterprises to lose his job if the president should consider that he is hindering Congress' normal functioning. [end recording]

Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes stated that Senator Moacir Dalla, contrary to [words indistinct], has subordinated Congress to another branch.

UNION LEADERS REPORT 'BEATINGS' BY POLICE

PY210151 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Oct 83 p 4

[Excerpt] Union leaders from Brasilia, including Nelson Vieira Sena, vice president of the Store Owners Union, reported yesterday that a group of workers that was going to Congress was intercepted by the police and that some of the group were beaten.

The union leader stated that six special buses organized by the Independent Unitary Union Coordinating Board, which were going from the sattellite cities to the Pilot Plan were taken to the traffic department yard, with the excuse that they were not in condition to travel.

SCIENTISTS CRITICIZE NUCLEAR PROGRAM OPERATION

PY181659 Rio de Janeiro JORSAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] The Brazilian nuclear program "is a failure." This is the opinion of the scientific community. In fact, the program is almost at a standstill now since the next government will take on the responsibility for the Sao Paulo plants (Peruibe 1 and 2). Nevertheless, Nuclebras [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] President Dario Gomes foresees for this year a budget of $750 million (almost 585 billion cruzeiros).

Regardless of the high predicted cost, Angra 1 has not yet entered the production stage and, according to FCE [Furnas Electric Power Plants, Inc.] president Licinio Seabra, who is responsible for the plant, the delay is causing a $200 million loss. According to Seabra, the cost of Angra 1 amounts to approximately $1.2 billion (the original project was estimated at $313 million).

With the changes in the nuclear program timetable, 65 percent of the orders made to FRG enterprises are ready but withheld. They represent an additional cost of a little below 10 percent of the value of the equipment. Nuclebras predicts an investment of $18.4 billion (approximately 14,352,000,000,000,000 cruzeiros) by the end of the Brazilian nuclear program.

Jose Goldemberg, chairman of the Sao Paulo state power enterprises, has stated that the investment made by the government in building nuclear plants "is absolutely irrational." This program was justified so that the country would not have to depend on petroleum, and "now we are depending on both petroleum and on nuclear power," he stated.

BRIEFS

INDEPENDENT GOLD MINE OPERATORS -- Congress has already passed a bill extending authorization for independent operators to mine gold at Sierra Pelada for 5 more years. The bill was submitted by Deputy Sebastiao Curio of the PDS [Social Democratic Party] from Para State. The bill now awaits signing by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo. [Summary] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Oct 83 PY]

GOVERNMENT STUDIES FACTORS IN CITIZENS' UNREST

PY201417 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] At the end of a cabinet meeting presided over by the chief of state, Alfonso Marquez de la Plata stated that the government is analyzing citizenry unrest over the attitude of some leaders who claim to be democratic but in practice are quite the contrary.

Minister Secretary of the Presidency Marquez de la Plata reiterated that the government will always maintain an open door policy for those who are willing to cooperate in overcoming the country's problems.

INTENDANT DENIES PERMISSION FOR 27 OCT GATHERING

PY202029 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Metropolitan Intendant General Roberto Guillard Marinot has denied permission for a meeting which workers intended to hold at the Pedro Aguirre Cerda Plaza on Thursday, 27 October.

The request for permission has been submitted by the leaders of the National Workers Command and was signed, among others, by Rodolfo Seguel and Manuel Bustos.

AGENCY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON 'TERRORIST' ACTS

PY201400 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] The National Social Communications Agency [DINACOS], in the face of the terrorist incidents that have taken place during the past few hours, deems it its duty to inform the public about the incdent which took place in the 5th Region where a communist cell has been dismantled. A large quantity of firearms, explosives and subversive material was found.

The DINACOS communique issued yesterday afternoon points out that shortly after the television channels reported this incident in La Calera, a group of Carabineros who were fulfilling their duty of safeguarding the citizenry in Pudahuel commune were ambushed by a terrorist group. Two Carabineros sustained bullet wounds and the van they were driving was riddled with shots.

The government deems it is duty to reiterate to the citizenry that the active members of the proscribed Communist Party, who do not hesitate to carry out any action that create chaos through violence and even death, are directly responsible for these incidents.

The communique points out that the citizenry may rest assured that the government will be very strict in eradicating any attempt to disrupt peace and social coexistence.

INTERIOR MINISTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS

PY191612 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 12 Oct 83 p 4, 5

[Press conference granted by Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa in Santiago -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] Do you care to comment on the Democratic Alliance's [AD] position?

[Answer] I am on very friendly terms with several AD leaders, and, therefore, it is sometimes very easy for me to talk with them. The newspaper reports failed to convey the tone of the meetings, and the terms in which the problems were discussed. It seems to me that this results from the fact that the AD is composed of people who suscribe to different political doctrines.

[Question] Minister, they said that the dialogue broke down because of the government.

[Answer] I believe that is a somewhat hasty interpretation, because we do not intend to suspend it, much less break it. The talks will continue, not only with the AD but also with other sectors that are interested in the studies on the political laws.

[Question] Did the Alliance give the government a deadline to decide whether or not it wants a rapid return to democracy.

[Answer] Deadlines were not set at our very cordial and friendly meetings. References to them surprisingly appear in the newspapers, but we know that we are working for the goals set forth by the president, that is, to begin studies leading to the promulgation of the basic laws spelling out the final form of the country's democratic system. We are doing this because we are interested in this work. Otherwise we would not be here.

[Question] Minister, we can see a proliferation of movements. Don't you think that too many have been formed in only 2 months?

[Answer] It seems to me that the sooner the political laws, mainly the Statute of the Political Parties, are studied and promulgated, the sooner public opinion will be channeled into a few, stable and responsible parties. There is much excitement at this time, and many groups or minigroups are springing up. But these pieces will be falling into their proper places. This is why the government is interested in the rapid drafting of the Statute of Political Parties. The studies made to that effect will help in the preparation of the other laws. We are going to discuss this with responsible leaders, and we are going to know who these leaders represent, how they were elected, what programs they propose, what their purpose is, and what doctrines they follow. I believe that all this will clear the air.

[Question] Are you upset because the AD has not taken a position against communism?

[Answer] I believe that taking a position against communism, against extreme-left groups, against the Revolutionary Leftist Movement [MIR], and other violence-promoting groups is important, because doing so will contribute to the creation of public confidence in the political parties, and will give assurance that they will not enter into coalitions that will undermine the stability of the democratic system. So, I would like for all of us to take a definite position on these fundamental questions, which cannot be addressed with momentary political tactics.

We are talking about fundamental questions regarding the sovereignty of Chile, the independence of Chile, and the survival of the democratic system.

[Question] Do you accept the deadlines proposed by General Matthei?

[Answer] I do not know anything about Gen Matthei's declarations, and so I cannot answer this question. I do not know what it means. I think that this refers to newspaper reports, and I would like to talk with Gen Matthei before giving an answer.

[Question] The AD said that it will engage in peaceful resistance. Do you consider the days of protest as a form of peaceful resistance?

[Answer] You know very well that the days of protest have entailed violence and vandalism, and so they cannot be a form of peaceful resistance. I hope that anything that is done in protest be done peacefully, so that this can contribute to calming things down, and so we may rapidly move ahead with the studies of political laws.

[Question] A communist plan now exists. Have new PC [Communist Party] cells been detected?

[Answer] A number of activities are being organized by the PC under different names, but we know they are fronts for the same party. The protests that have been called for lately are the work of the PC. This shows that we were right in saying that the democratic sectors were lending themselves or were being used as facades for the communists.

[Question] Can you tell us about your talks with the PADENA [National Democratic Party], Faivovich, and others?

[Answer] It is the government's policy to establish contact and hold talks with all democratic sectors, and naturally with old Radical Party leaders, such as Angel Faivovich. These are persons who have a great moral authority since they have an extensive background in public office and vast experience in Chilean politics. The same is true of sectors such as PADENA, which, although it did not have a majority representation in congress, has a lot of union leaders in its ranks, and this is why it is interesting and important to talk with them.

[Question] What can you tell us about certain rumors which stated that you are trying to gain time for the government?

[Answer] I believe that when one does not have a clear objective, when one does not have a specific goal, one has to gain time. However, in our case, we need time to do the things that must be done; that is why the president has established a clear, well-defined path regarding the establishment of a Chilean democratic system. The faster we achieve this task the better. I do not want to lose time. In our case, when a day passes, a day when nothing is achieved, is a day lost. No one wins anything. The country loses, and democracy loses.

[Question] It has been said that until now there has been no dialogue but rather an exchange of opinions. What can you tell us in this regard?

[Answer] Regarding the Democratic Alliance [AD], we are at the level of exchanging opinions and points of view. There have been no specific results so far. A few days ago, I noted that no concessions have been made because this was not the purpose of the meetings. I have not requested that the AD make any concessions to the government. I believe that they are not seeking this objective either.

We are seeking to achieve similar points of view in order to undertake the task we have established. We are now involved in the first stage; therefore, we have not yet achieved any specific objectives. However, I hope that we shall be able to achieve some of these objectives in the next few days.

[Question] Have you established any deadlines?

[Answer] I have not established any deadlines, either for myself or for the AD. I hope that the AD does not intend to establish any deadlines for the government, because these matters are not easy to resolve. During the meetings, different positions and opinions come up. All of these are respectable opinions and worthy to be studied; for example, one of them concerns the possibility of creating a commission made up of former legislators to assist in the study of the political laws.

[Question] How important do you believe the AD is?

[Answer] I believe the AD is important because it encompasses former legislators who gathered an important number of votes in the last elections. I believe that other Chilean political sectors which have the same characteristics, experience, and citizens' support are also important.

[Question] What will happen if there is no forthcoming definition regarding Marxism and communism?

[Answer] I believe that they are adopting an ambiguous attitude, and I believe this is detrimental to the objectives we have established for the country and for Chilean democracy. But I cannot force them to define themselves, if they do not want to do so. I fear that we may again adopt the same ambiguous positions that in 1970 led us to the installation in the government of a Marxist minority. But it is not my responsibility if there are certain people who want to play this game.

[Question] What is the situation of the economy and of the unemployment rate which has increased according to the latest INE [National Institute of Statistics] report?

[Answer] The unemployment rate is a most serious problem. It is the most serious problem that Chile is confronting at this time. According to political theoreticians, there can be no political opening when there is an economic crisis. However, we are undertaking a political opening process, but at the same time we are implementing all the necessary measures to solve the economic crisis and the unemployment problem. The facts included in that report are for the month of August and the economic reactivation programs were implemented after this date. Therefore, I believe that the figures will improve as of September and October. Only then shall we see a true economic recovery.

[Question] In the past few days, there have been persistent rumors about a cabinet crisis, in particular the Finance and Interior Ministries...?

[Answer] I have not heard of any cabinet crisis; therefore, I cannot give an answer that will satisfy those who are hoping that this will indeed take place. As far as I know, there is no cabinet crisis.

[Question] Is the dialogue between the AD and the government definitely broken?

[Answer] I am willing to attend all the meetings that are necessary. I am very patient about all this and I have a lot of faith in its results.

Therefore, I am not very concerned about certain temperamental reactions or statements that are published in the newspapers which give the impression that the dialogue is broken, since I do not think this is the case.

[Question] Are the economic problems being solved at the same rate as the political problems?

[Answer] For the time being I am only in charge of political issues. The economic issues are being handled by another sector of the government team. I do what I can to fulfill the president's instructions in those areas that are in my area competence. I hope that the other sector is doing the same. But I cannot specify which sector is ahead of the other. As for me, we are still at the study level, and although it is true that the Council of State has made some progress in the study of the [political] laws, I have not had that much success with the democratic sectors which I have contacted.

[Question] Why do you say that you have not achieved much success?

[Answer] Because I have so far failed to form those study teams that were called for by the president of the Council of State. But I believe that we shall achieve some progress and that we shall be outlining positions in the next few days.

[Question] What about?

[Answer] I am referring to the study teams with former legislators and political leaders. Up to now, I have not been as successful as the government hoped I would be. I believe this is because of the prevailing confusion, since there are people who believe that they can establish 30-day deadlines for the government, when in fact there are certain laws that cannot be studied and issued in such a short period of time.

[Question] Don't you believe that the fact that only 2 months after you have assumed office, the protest that was called for this week lacked support is a success in itself?

[Answer] Look, I do not think this is a personal victory. I attribute this fact to the good sense of the Chilean people who are becoming aware that, first of all, protests do not lead to any useful purpose, that they do more harm to the country than anything else; and, on the second hand, that Chilean are becoming aware that they are being exploited by certain political sectors. In fact, I believe that they are acting quite irresponsibly regarding the protests.

I am not personally taking any credit since I believe this credit is due to all Chileans and the people who are supporting the government.

AD CITES BREAK IN DIALOGUE WITH GOVERNMENT

PY210239 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0114 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 20 Oct (EFE) -- The Democratic Alliance [AD], the opposition coalition, announced today the breaking of the dialogue with the Chilean military government headed by General Augusto Pinochet.

During a meeting held today, AD President Hugo Zepeda said that the suspension of the political dialogue "is the result of statements made by the president in recent speeches."

Zepeda, who within the AD represents the Republican Right sectors, added that from General Pinochet's statement one "can see the unwillingness to arrive at solutions that will lead to a true and effective democracy without having to wait for the deadlines established in the present Constitution."

The Constitution establishes 1989 as the deadline for a new government. However, President Pinochet has noted the possibility that these deadlines may be advanced through the holding of a plebiscite.

AD also appealed to its union, business, professional, and cultural leaders to hold a "great national dialogue."

The opposition coalition stated that it will inform all those who wish to listen on what the government has proposed to achieve a transition toward democracy.

The AD, which groups Christian Democrats, Radicals, Social Democrats, Socialists, and the Republic an Right, also urged the people to organize "citizen council meetings" in which they may freely express their problems.

The objective of holding these meetings is to know the concerns of the people so that they may plan their own destiny.

Moreover, the AD decided to adhere to the rally called for 27 October by the National Workers Command and it urged attendance and support for this rally. Santiago Intendant Roberto Guillard has refused to grant authorization for the holding of the rally which had been requested by union groups through their leaders Rodolfo Seguel and Manuel Bustos.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADERS RETURN FROM EUROPE

PY201818 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1121 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 20 Oct (EFE) -- Christian Democrat leaders Andres Zaldivar and Gabriel Valdez, who have just returned from Europe, stated here that Europe will grant Chile economic aid once the country returns to democracy.

The two Christian Democrat leaders made these statements here yesterday upon their return from Europe, where they met politicians and government authorities of various European countries.

PDC ASKS GOVERNMENT TO CANCEL GUN LICENSES

PY202232 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1225 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 20 Oct (EFE) -- The opposition Christian Democratic Party has asked General Augusto Pinochet's government to cancel all licenses for the possession of different types of firearms issued to people other than the members of the Armed Forces or police.

The military Junta is studying this request which was submitted by the top leaders of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party, namely, former Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdez, and ex-Senators Patricio Aylwin and (Narciso Irureta). The Christian Democratic leaders are also asking that "guns be confiscated and that guns and the people currently possessing them be identified, so that this measure may be enforced without making any exceptions."

FORMER MINISTER OF STATE RELEASED ON BAIL

PY191455 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0407 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 18 Oct (EFE) -- Today Pedro Felipe Ramirez, minister of state during President Salvador Allende's government, was released on bail and allowed to leave prison. The Third Appellate Court unanimously approved Ramirez' release.

The court procedures against the former minister will continue in order to hear the charges against him. He is accused of seriously offending the president of the nation and inciting stoppages.

The former minister and member of the Leftist Christian Party was released after paying $125 bail. He was in prison for 3 weeks. The day before, a similar court of appeals' decision released Juan Pablo Cardenas, director of the magazine ANALISIS, where Ramirez' statements were published, and which prompted the government to file a suit against the journalist and politican.

COMMUNIQUE REPORTS DISMANTLING OF COMMUNIST CELL

PY211200 Paris AFP in Spanish 2324 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 20 Oct (AFP) -- A DINACOS [National Social Communications Agency] communique released today reports the arrest of eight members of a leftist cell who were involved in recent bomb attacks staged in Chile. The detainees will be tried by a military court.

The detainees belong to the outlawed Communist and Socialist parties and, according to the communique, they had subversive propaganda material and documents, which were seized by security forces. The documents revealed that new attacks had been planned in the Valparaiso area, 140 km west of Santiago.

The communique adds that the detainees cooperated in carrying out the bombings that affected the electric power lines in the cities of Valparaiso, Quillota, and La Calera in recent weeks.

HAVANA REPORTS POLITICAL OPPOSITION TO PINOCHET

PA191910 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Chilean political leaders have repudiated statements by General Augusto Pinochet, chief of the Chilean military regime, who has again made charges against the opposition and insisted that he will remain in power until 1989. Hugo Cepeda, a former senator who is currently president of the opposition's Democratic Alliance, has cautioned that Pinochet's statements have considerably weakened the possibility of a renewed dialogue with the government.

Meanwhile, Patricio Morales, acting president of the Radical Party, has characterized Pinochet's statements as unrealistic and noted that it appears that Pinochet is not yet aware of the grave political situation Chile is experiencing. Another Santiago report says that, according to a poll conducted by the weekly HOY, only 7 percent of the Chileans agree with dictator Augusto Pinochet's remaining at the head of the government until 1989.

LARA BONILLA REVEALS PLOT AGAINST HIS LIFE

PA201816 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Bogota -- Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla has reported that a plot by U.S. and Colombian drug traffickers to assassinate him, because of his work against the Mafia, has been discovered.

He immediately laid the blame on U.S. drug trafficker Harold Rosenthal, who was arrested recently and turned over to U.S. authorities. He provided no details of the plot, but said that Rosenthal's Colombian accomplice, known as Pinata, had been commissioned to commit the crime.

The arrogant chiefs of the drug trade have organized a plot to kill me simply because I am fulfilling my duty, Lara Bonilla said. The justice minister said that the leaders of the drug rings live in Medellin and that despite the threats, he will continue the struggle against drug trafficking. He said that he is currently concentrating on reinitiating cases against organized crime figures which had been put aside, on confiscating planes and vehicles used to transport cocaine and marijuana to foreign countries, and on turning approximately 20 leading drug traffickers over to their countries through extradition treaties.

WORKERS OCCUPY SPANISH VICE CONSULATE

PA210002 Paris AFP in Spanish 2302 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Medellin, 20 Oct (AFP) -- Nine recently fired workers of the Fabricato textile company today peacefully occupied the Spanish Vice Consulate in this northeastern city, the second largest city in Colombia.

Vice Consul Juan Susaeta reported that the situation is calm and that the workers asked him to send a letter to Colombian President Belisario Betancur in which they state their demands. Susaeta added that he has contacted his embassy in Bogota and has agreed to send the letter to the Colombian president. The vice consul recalled that this office lacks diplomatic status.

The persons who have occupied the vice consulate are demanding that they be rehired, as well as a solution to the 21-day-old Fabricato strike, which has already been declared illegal by the Labor Ministry.

In conclusion, the Spanish official said the workers will remain at the vice consulate until an answer is received from the president.

NEW DECREE TO REGULATE RADIO BROADCASTING

PA141331 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Oct 83 pp 1-a, 12-b

[Text] Yesterday the government announced that starting today the establishment of new radio stations will be effected through a bidding process. At the same time, the closure of some 100 radio stations that failed to keep their licenses up to date was announced. In addition, Radio Nacional and offical and private institutions with strictly cultural programming will be given precedence in the assignment of available Amplitude Modulation (AM) and Frequency Modulation (FM) frequencies.

According to the Communications Ministry, the decision to close 100 radio stations was made because they have not bothered to renew their permits in the past 5 years. An official of that ministry said: "There are instances when the ministry has unjustly delayed the processing of documents; we are already working on this. However, absolute negligence on the part of the radio stations is common, and we are determined to reestablish order.

The government bases its decision to establish radio stations through a bidding process on Decree No 2820 of 30 September 1983, called the "National Radio Broadcasting Plan." The decree was signed by President Belisario Betancur and the communications minister under the provisions of Decree No 222 of the same year. According to Decree No 2820, new radio stations can only be established in the following areas:

A. The border areas.

B. The national territories and islands.

C. The municipalities having no radio stations.

D. The municipalities with no more than three Am and two FM radio stations, if they comply with strict rules regarding the number of inhabitants.

The decree also indicates that at the opening of each bidding process, a list of regulations will determine the frequency, power, and other technical and economic requirements, as well as the nature of the programming.

With the issuance of Decree No 222 and the new decree, the government is seeking to end the serious irregularities that have existed for many years. Among them, the following can be mentioned: The lack of order and the favoritism in the issuance of permits; the proliferation of radio stations to the extent that to maintain themselves they have systematically violated their programming commitments by yielding space to people, such as sorcerers and quacks, who swindle the public; and irregularities such as those committed by individuals who apply for a license to establish a radio station of a certain power, but immediately purchase equipment for a much more powerful station. Henceforth, this problem will be subjected to a stricter system of controls.

EL TIEMPO will publish the complete text of the new decree tomorrow. [The text of the decree was not published in the 9 October issue of EL TIEMPO.]

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO EL SALVADOR -- Former Liberal Party Congressman Luis Guillermo Velez has been appointed the new Colombian ambassador to El Salvador after successfully serving in a similar diplomatic post in Norway. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Oct 83 p 9A PA]

LEBANESE AMBASSADOR -- Robert Antony Arab presented his credentials as Lebanese ambassador to Colombia a few days ago. The new ambassador was educated at Beirut and Cambridge universities and speaks French, Spanish, and English, in addition to his native tongue, Arabic. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Oct 83 p 6B PA]

TRADE WITH PRC -- Last year Colombian exports to the PRC amounted to 517 million pesos, while PRC exports to Colombia amounted to 141 million pesos. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Oct 83 p 3-b PA]

REFUGEE LEAVES VENEZUELAN EMBASSY, ENTERS BRAZIL

PY171422 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 17 Oct 83 p 10

[Excerpts] Journalist Gustavo Codas left the Venezuelan Embassy in Asuncion yesterday, where he had been in asylum for the past 4 months awaiting a government safe-conduct which would allow him to leave the country.

At approximately 1600 yesterday, Codas called ABC's office to report that he was in Foz do Iguazu where he had gone after leaving the Venezuelan Embassy, which is located on Teniente Zarate Street and Soldado Desconocido Street.

Codas said he left the embassy early yesterday when the policemen who guard the embassy were sleeping. He then took a taxi to Ciudad Presidente Stroessner, where he crossed the border into Brazil and then went to Foz do Iguazu. Codas said he had also called a secretary at the Venezuelan Embassy to tell him about the action he had taken.

Codas added that he had decided to leave the Venezuelan Embassy because his asylum was becoming too long and the government was still delaying the issuance of a safe-conduct on the contention that there were formalities still to be observed.

After Codas' call, ABC talked to Venezuelan Ambassador Felipe Osuna Lozada who confirmed that Codas had left the embassy "presumably early in the morning." Ambassador Osuna added that he had learned about the case at approximately 1600 when Codas phoned Mr Massini, a secretary at the embassy.

Ambassador Osuna said: "I regret Codas' decision precisely at this time when it seemed that a solution was in sight, judging from what Interior Minister Montanaro and Foreign Minister Saldivar told me a few days ago. We are concerned about what happened because this was not the solution we had sought. The Venezuelan Government was hoping that this problem would be solved through formal channels, that is, through the issuance of a safe-conduct." He then said that today he would inform both the Paraguayan officials and the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry about this case.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PY202131 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 20 Oct 83 p 6

[Communique issued by the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry on 19 October]

[Text] 1) Gustavo Codas Friedman entered the Venezuelan Embassy in Asuncion on 1 June 1983; the ambassador of the Venezuelan Republic reported this fact to the Foreign Ministry on 3 June 1983. The notification of the diplomatic asylum granted to Gustavo Codas Friedman was made on 8 June 1983.

2) Gustavo Codas Friedman is being prosecuted in the case "Sonia Cristina Aquino Suarez, Benjamin Livieres Plano, Sonia Duque Pino de Arriaza and others on violation of Law No 209 'of defense of public peace and freedom of persons; Asuncion," which is being tried at the Asuncion Lower Criminal Court, Eighth Chamber, headed by Dr Ramiro Ayala Matto. The court's secretary is Marcial J. Beloto. This trial began on 26 May 1983 with the pretrial inquest ordered by the trial judge through Interlocutory Decree No 165, issued on that date.

This decree also ordered the arrest and imprisonment of Gustavo Codas Friedman, who was considered a fugitive from justice and who had to serve his imprisonment at the national penitentiary; there he was to remain at the disposal of the court, with no restrictions on his contacts with third parties.

3) It must be pointed out that there are serious indications that rationally incriminate Gustavo Codas Friedman. Such indications were obtained during the police investigation and through the proceedings undertaken by the trial judge, as is reported in the above documents. Therefore, even though we do not want to pass judgment on a trial that has not yet ended, Gustavo Codas Friedman can be said to be involved in communist subversive activities, and he sought diplomatic asylum because the courts wanted him.

4) The national government has maintained an atmosphere of social peace in our country, because it is the best foundation for progress and for the preservation and free exercise of human rights. That is why the investigation into and the prevention of illegal actions that may disturb this atmosphere is an imperative that the people demand from their rulers. During the elections held in February 1983, the people reaffirmed their confidence in the government by an overwhelming majority.

5) Nevertheless, the long tradition of friendship between the Paraguayan and Venezuelan people and governments has led the Foreign Ministry to consider this case within the atmosphere of mutual understanding under which relations among nations must develop. While the request submitted by the Venezuelan Embassy was being studied, the Foreign Ministry learned that Gustavo Codas Friedman fled from the Venezuelan Embassy. This reveals that the alleged protection that Gustavo Codas Friedman was seeking was a covert maneuver in his subversive activities, to the serious detriment of the noble institution of the right of asylum.

HERRERA CAMPINS COMMENTS ON BISHOP'S DEATH

PA202307 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Report by Luis Alfredo Gomez]

[Excerpt] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today in Maracay, where he inaugurated Jose Casanova Godoy Avenue and the first stretch of Las Delicias-El Castano Avenue, said he was truly dismayed by the news about former Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop who, as we reported earlier, was killed yesterday in Grenada during a demonstration held by his fellow party members. The following is the statement President Herrera Campins made on the incident that occurred recently in Grenada.

[Begin recording] It is something that causes much concern [words indistinct] more so because of the circumstances under which the incident in Grenada seems to have taken place. I got the reports yesterday through St Lucia shortly after the television had broadcast a bulletin on the news of Maurice Bishop's death. This situation requires deep thought, because it is a condemnable action, as are all deaths under these circumstances. New countries are being born, and they are close neighbors of ours, and we must try to have the best relations with them. As you know, Bishop was here in Venezuela. He was an intelligent man -- involved with the left, but it seems he was not as involved as people believed. I believe this situation truly causes alarm and concern [words indistinct]. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS STRIKING TEACHERS' LEADERS

PA190237 Paris AFP in Spanish 2329 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Caracas, 18 Oct, (AFP) -- The Venezuelan Government reacted to today's strike of 200,000 teachers throughout the country by suspending 13 of their leaders for 3 years without salary.

The strike was held today with almost total success, and the teachers announced they will continue the strike until the government yields to their demands for a better collective work agreement.

The conflict has become a political issue only 6 weeks before the general elections in Venezuela. The ruling party, COPEI, has accused the opposition Democratic Action Party of taking advantage of the teachers' demands.

Some 4 to 5 million primary and secondary school students have been affected by the strike.

Education Minister Felipe Montilla, on a national radio and television network, reiterated that the government has no means to respond to the demands made by the teachers' unions, and warned that the instigators of the movement will be sanctioned.

In addition to the 13 teachers suspended today -- union leaders or directors of the schools that remained closed -- more sanctions will be announced tomorrow, the minister said.

DE LA MADRID, MONGE ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

FL200036 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2243 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Costa Rica today rejected the pretension of placing the Central American problem in the context of the East-West confrontation, and reaffirmed that dialogue and negotiation are the only way in which to pacify the region. In a joint communique released after a 3-day visit to Mexico by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, he and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid emphasized that dialogue and negotiation can assure the establishment of peaceful conditions in the area.

They reaffirmed the peaceful vocation of both nations and emphasized the need to respect the norms of international law that govern relations among states, while ratifying the principles of nonintervention.

They emphasized their continuing determination to continue carrying out an independent foreign policy, and to continue searching for formulas to guarantee peace and security in Central America. They said that it is necessary to guarantee absolute respect for human rights in the area and declared themselves in favor of democratic and pluralistic systems to channel the legitimate demands and aspirations of the Central American peoples.

President Luis Alberto Monge reiterated his country's support for the Contadora Group's efforts to promote peace, understanding, and political harmony in the area. Both presidents agreed that the acceptance by all Central American governments of the Contadora document, which contains 21 basic points, constitutes a political commitment that imposes concrete obligations on whomever signed it. They added that this commitment implies the responsibility of complying strictly with the terms of the political principles of the document, independent of subsequent changes to the pertinent legal instruments.

They agreed that to put the peace project into practice requires the determined and efficient political willingness of all parties involved in the conflict and of the other governments in the region, as well as the effective support and soldiarity of the international community. With this purpose, they recalled especially the commitment to proscribe the installation of foreign military bases in the region or of any other form of foreign interference. They also recalled the commitments to make agreements to reduce and eliminate the presence of foreign military advisers and to impede arms trafficking in the region, to prevent the use of national territory by persons, organizations, or groups that attempt to destabilize Central American governments, or the giving or allowing of military or logistical support to such persons or groups.

The president of Costa Rica informed the president of Mexico of the decision of the Costa Rican people to declare a neutral status in any military conflict, as well as the determination of his government to incorporate the right of neutrality into the political Constitution of Costa Rica.

The two presidents indicated that economic deterioration is a factor that intensifies social tensions in the area. They agreed that an overall response to these tensions requires an efficient combination of actions of economic cooperation with the Central American countries, which would respond to needs defined by the countries themselves, and which would contain no element of discrimination or political conditioning.

President Miguel de la Madrid gave his blessing to the Contadora Group's initial activities for the development of the Central American isthmus, promising the continued participation of Mexico in the efforts.

Both chiefs of state were pleased with the decision of the SELA Latin American Council to set up a support committee for the economic and social development of Central America.

Upon analyzing bilateral economic relations, the presidents noted the need to aid Costa Rican exporters with more active promotion in the Mexican market. They agreed on the importance of putting a partial agreement signed in 1982 into effect as soon as possible. They said that among the existing mechanisms to foment bilateral economic cooperation, it would be well to explore opportunities for industrial cooperation and technical exchange.

They expressed satisfaction with conversation held to normalize and strengthen financial movement between the two countries and the exchange of views on economic management. They announced the possible long-term use of resources of the San Jose Agreement for investments in energy development, the restructuring of the public bilateral debt, trade in agricultural and industrial goods, and joint investments. Work related to these fields of cooperation will continue with meetings of technical groups and ministerial groups in Mexico City and San Jose during the months of October and November of this year.

The presidents noted that the Latin American economic conference that will take place next January in Quito, Ecuador, represents an important opportunity to begin a new phase of Latin American regional cooperation that is more concrete, effective, and favorable than before. They reiterated their conviction that recovery indexes of some developed economies can be generalized and consolidated only with difficulty in the absence of opportune and effective measures of international cooperation for development.

They noted with satisfaction the recent establishment of important programs of cooperation and exchange in the fields of culture, art, and technology. In this context, both presidents expressed total satisfaction with the recent establishment of the Latin American Agency for Special Information services that will set up mechanisms to facilitate a broad and balanced flow of information. They agreed on exchanges in the fields of radio and television with the objective of broadcasting cultural and educational programs.

The president of Costa Rica was pleased that Mexico is in charge of coordination of the Group of 77. The president of Mexico reiterated that the coordination of that group will be carried out with an orientation that is firmly favorable to the common causes of the developing world.

President Monge extended an invitation to President De la Madrid to visit Costa Rica officially on a mutually agreed upon date. After the issuance of their joint communique, President Miguel de la Madrid said farewell to the president of Costa Rica in a ceremony at the esplanade of the presidential residence.

'ACCURATE ANALYSIS' OF BORDER PROBLEMS CITED

PA140407 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 29 Sep 83 p 6A

[Editorial: "Negative Protectionism"]

[Text] The governor of Arizona has made a very accurate analysis of several U.S.-Mexican problems. Outstanding among his views is the idea that "the influx of Mexican workers must not be stopped because it is beneficial to us."

What he said is true and it is easy to understand why: Cheap, unprotected labor is of great help in reducing the cost and prices of many goods and services. Therefore, the United States owes a substantial part of its well-being to those workers, who are so unjustly persecuted.

The governor's remark that "American protectionism has an extremely negative impact on Mexican commerce" is also significant; we might add: "and on trade with Mexico" because these adverse effects are caused not only by restrictions on our exports. Protectionism also reduces our purchases, causing a substantial drop in economic activities along the border and an overall decrease in our imports.

Bruce Babbitt attaches particular importance to "the border problems," and notes that their origin can be traced back through several historical stages. However, the difficulties which are the result of an unjust economic policy are much greater, always assuming that the era of direct intervention has ended. The incidents at the border are negligible when compared to the differing levels of economic deterioration suffered by the weak and strong nations of the world.

We hope that the Arizona governor's viewpoints and accurate assessment will be adopted by authorities in other states of the nation with which we share an extensive border and carry out a sizeable volume of trade.

UNOMASUNO CITES IRRATIONALITY OF GRENADA CRISIS

FL201712 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1550 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico, 20 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The death of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has been described today by the prestigious Mexico City daily UNOMASUNO as a new shadow over the confused situation in Grenada. The daily adds that for the past 4 years the small Caribbean country has been committed to a process of revolutionary transformation but now appears to be plunging into a violent, fratricidal, and irrational confrontation within the ruling group.

Bishop died at the hands of his jailers, the military, and of his political supporters, victim of the irrationality of a confrontation which mistakenly tries to resolve internal conflicts with armed force rather than with the weapon of criticism, the daily pointed out. It notes that this procedure is terrible because it does great damage to democratic, revolutionary movements and peoples. Unfortunately, this confrontation has occurred while the United States is stepping up its aggression against Nicaragua and Grenada itself.

UNOMASUNO states that according to the slight information available, the crisis within the Grenadian Government was polarized and became antagonistic around two positions: the position represented by Bishop and that of the radical leftist Bernard Coard. Apparently, it continues, Coard's proposal to Bishop to form a joint directorate and Bishop's rejection of that proposal were the detonators for a violent confrontation in which the former prime minister was accused of being a capricious social democrat.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT MONGE RETURNS FROM VISIT TO MEXICO

PA2020133 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The presidents of Mexico and Costa Rica have expressed their political will to further expand friendly relations between our peoples. A joint communique signed by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge stresses their firm willingness to maintain and expand the unswerving friendship enjoyed by the peoples of their two countries.

The plane that brought President Monge back to Costa Rica, a (SPUR) jet that the Mexican Government rented especially for President Monge and his official delegation's trip to the City of the Palaces, landed at Juan Santamaria Airport at 1815 sharp yesterday, as scheduled.

Newsman Armando Vargas, the information minister, read the joint communique that was signed by the two presidents.

The plane carrying the delegation did not stop at the position designated by the government officals who went to greet the president, although the press had been told in advance that President Monge would offer a press conference on his arrival. The (SPUR) jet crossed the runway and parked at Base 2, which is one of the government's hangars located 400 meters from the airport's main building, leaving numerous newsmen waiting for the president.

The government officials who were waiting to enter their vehicles immediately approached the hangar. The president emerged from the hangar and entered his vehicle, which departed for his residence. No clarification has yet been made regarding this change in plans.

DEPUTIES CONSIDER IMF 1984 BUDGET CUT REQUEST

PA2018l0 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] The IMF, through Salvador Umana, its representative in Costa Rica, has requested a 3-billion colones cut in the Costa Rican 1984 national budget before deputies of different political parties in the Legislative Assembly. With this in mind, Umana and Finance Minister Federico Vargas met yesterday afternoon with several deputies in the Legislative Assembly president's office.

The deputies told the IMF representative and the finance minister that it is too late to make such cuts in the 1984 national budget. Legislative Assembly President Jorge Luis Villanueva said that the budget has already been approved by the commission and that it is in the process of being presented to the assembly at a plenary session. He added that it would be difficult to introduce motions to cut the budget at the plenary meeting unless it becomes a major issue and has a majority of the deputies' votes.

Villanueva said that this 3-billion colones cut in the 1984 national budget could be achieved through cuts in the expenditures of some autonomous institutions. The Legislative Assembly president said that cuts might be feasible in all these institutions, including the National Banking System and the INVU [National Institute of Housing and Urbanization]. Some exceptions would include the Social Security Fund, the National Apprenticeship Institute, INA, and the ICE [Costa Rican Electricity Institute].

Villanueva said, in conclusion, that there is a possibility that some autonomous institutions might be shut down and incorporated in ministries with similar functions. In this way, a decrease in public expenditures could be achieved.

The government commission's trip to Washington to negotiate a new agreement with the IMF, slated for next Monday, has been postponed for the time being, because a way to finance the public sector's 1984 deficit, estimated at 13 billion colones, has not yet been determined.

As we have often reported, a reduction of next year's fiscal deficit is a key factor for concluding another agreement with the IMF. If we fail to reduce this deficit and back it with solid resources, there will be no new agreement and, therefore, the country will receive no more foreign credit. In addition, the renegotiation agreement of our foreign debt with creditor banks would collapse as a result.

EL SALVADOR

EDITORIAL ON KISSINGER VISIT, HUMAN RIGHTS

PA192234 San Salvador EL SALVADOR NEWS-GAZETTE in English 17-23 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Human Rights"]

[Text] Dr Henry Kissinger brought the bluntest of messages couched in the most diplomatic terms. All of his public statements (and some confidential sources, also some of his private meetings) focused on what seems to be uppermost on his mind -- human rights.

He did not threaten to cut off military or economic assistance. He did not bluster and skake his finger like Robert E. White. He did not mention that the U.S. Congress had cut military aid from $85.7 million to $61.3 million for 1984 in reaction to the latest round of political kidnappings and killings. He did not mention that both houses of Congress were attempting to make future aid to El Salvador conditional to bringing to trial the National Guards implicated in the murder of the church women.

He merely said in a low even tone of voice that his commission fought shoulder to shoulder with El Salvador in the struggle for freedom, justice, and democracy and against totalitarian oppression, but that he wanted to be "equally frank with you and say that we all should pursue democracy and human rights...and the American people should not be asked to choose between security and human rights...and neither should the people of El Salvador."

What was Dr Kissinger really saying? What is the "choice between security and human rights?"

Is this a remote question that does not concern most Salvadorans or is it a reality, and are those who live in this country obliged to make a choice between security and human rights?

If the mass of Salvadoran people are called on to make a decision, it is likely passive, accepting what happens without protesting. Silence is imposed by fear, of course, not moral condition. Fear of becoming a target for kidnapping, assassination, or bombing.

However, there are those who believe that the only good communist is a dead communist. They see no hope that the inefficient judicial system can ever deal with the problem legally.

There are others who think that Dr Kissinger made a mistake in focusing on human rights. The problems of the country are economic, and they can be solved through economic support and assistance. "Why," others ask indignantly, "does Dr Kissinger only speak of the rightwing death squads? What about the leftwing killings? What about the ravaging, the pillaging, the burning, the destruction, the excesses of brutality, the undermining of the economy perpetrated by leftist aggression that arouses blind rage in any breast?"

This is indeed a complex problem. If the people of El Salvador are forced to make a choice between security and human rights, it is certainly not their fault and they should not be punished for it. On the other hand, it is not a remote question for those who live in El Salvador. It is a very real and vital issue touching every life. Problems are never solved by ignoring them or sweeping them under the rug.

Problems can only be solved by facing up to them. The problem is not Dr Kissinger's problem, not even the problem of the U.S. Congress. It is the problem of the people of El Salvador and only they can solve it. To say that there is no problem is no solution. It is more than a matter of military or economic aid, of defeating the subversives. It is the principle of true security for all the people of El Salvador, but with no violation of human rights. Security based on law and enforced by legal means. This is certainly what everybody wants, but it cannot be achieved by wishful thinking nor overnight.

Farabundo Marti Raps Visit

PA191837 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Henry Kissinger, a Yankee strategist and well-known messenger of war, has arrived in Central America, which today as never before is hoisting flags of sovereignty and self-determination. That is exactly why the strategist of imperialism is coming to our countries, completing the military parade begun by the ambassadors of war Caspar Weinberger, Robert Schweitzer [as heard], chief of staff of the Yankee Army, and Richard Stone.

Kissinger is coming to complete, with diplomatic cunning, the orchestration of the war which imperialism is directing against our peoples, who are struggling for their freedom. Three lessons learned in Vietnam have brought Kissinger to Central America today [passage indistinct] in Ronald Reagan's interventionist policies.

Lesson number two: [Words indistinct] to obtain a unanimous stand in Congress and guarantee the reelection of [word indistinct] Reagan. Kissinger's entourage includes an elite troop of Democrats and Republicans who are studying what everyone is so familiar with -- the ill-named Central American crisis, which the United States itself has militarized and fostered.

Lesson number three: It is strategically important to find allies in the area. To this effect, U.S. dollars have been distributed throughout Central America, and military alliances, such as CONDECA, have been invoked.

Despite all these efforts, the Central American peoples will unmask and defeat these interventionist maneuvers. The Central American peoples will hoist the flags of sovereignty and independence.

CNS ISSUES WARNING ON MARXIST INFILTRATION

PA200357 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Oct 83 pp 2, 62

[Communique issued by the Salvadoran Nationalist Command, CNS, on 17 October 1983 in San Salvador]

[Excerpts] The Salvadoran Nationalist Command, CNS, hereby discloses that the Guadalupano School is engaging in Marxist indoctrination, and that the girls attending this school are brainwashed, without their parents knowing anything of this most disgraceful situation.

In implementing this plan, the school is using the book "Brother Sing" [Canta Hermano"], which is published by the Christian Communities, as a text. To give you some idea of what is going on, and to corroborate our accusations, we cite the following passage from Page 102, Song 230: "This submachinegun is a toy that Santa Claus brought you this year as a gift from Uncle Sam, the generous beast. Today we need more schools, more culture, and more education. One hundred teachers are more important than an armored battalion." The CNS demands an immediate explanation from the Education Minister concerning the recent Marxist infiltration at all levels of our school system. Even though, as everyone knows, the National University is controlled by a cell of the Communist Party of El Salvador, nothing has been done to put a stop to this situation once and for all.

San Salvador, 17 October 1983

Salvadoran Nationalist Command, CNS

Commander Leopoldo, in charge of the Metropolitican Front

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY ON UNION RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PA201712 (Clandestine) Radio National Sovereignty in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] The communists of the FMLN and FDR and the communist agents within all FMLN armed bands have accused the Salvadoran Government and Armed Forces of violating human rights. One of the rights they mention is that of assembly. They are unfair liars and murderers. The FMLN and its bands of henchmen and misinformers violate human rights and blame the government as a tactic to seize power.

The CUS [Committee for Salvadoran Trade Unions Unity] is a labor federation that holds approximately 15 unions under its sway and control through threats. It belongs to Handal's Communist Party. Rather, they are associated and comprise a union association.

The Revolutionary Trade Union Federation [FSR] belongs to the FPL [People's Liberation Forces]. In other words, it is made up of communist and totalitarian murderers. Through force and theats, they hold some 13 unions -- including the unions of banking, university, and social security employees -- under their sway. They are associated and deny that they exercise the right of assembly in El Salvador. Fenastras [Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation] is another federation composed of terrorist and murderous trade unionists, who are manipulated by Fidel Alberto Palacios and Mario Cabrera. One of them is a member of the National Resistance, RN, leadership and the other is a member of the RN's urban guerrilla group. They are taking advantage of the right of assembly and accuse the government of violating it.

The same is done by Shafic Handal and the FPL's ANDES 21 June [21 June National Association of Salvadoran Teachers]. They are international impostors, liars, murderers, and misinformers.

However, the Salvadorans' human rights are not only violated by preventing their associating or organizing. It is also a violation of the human right of association to force workers to join terrorist unions and to make contributions to the salaries of those who are destroying our nation's economy and violating the rights to life, work, etc. It is also a violation of human rights to use trade unions to wage a murderous war against the people.

FARABUNDO MARTI SAYS DEATH SQUADS ACT FREELY

PA202313 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] The death squads' threats against the people are continuing. The oligarchy is still trying to mount a desperate campaign of terror and crime, and for this purpose has published paid advertisements, announcements, and communiques that clearly pinpoint their own criminal bands, their ghost associations, such as the [words indistinct] Woman's Front and that association of university employees that reflect the line and thought of D'Aubuisson and the ANEP [National Association of Private Enterprise] leaders. Of course, they use the same meaningless and criminal language of the oligarchic radio. ARENA's [Nationalist Republic Alliance] gangsters, through their spiritual leader, Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, have threatened members of the UCS [Salvadoran Peasants Union], and their death squads are continuing to kill and persecute labor leaders, with the absolute complicity of the national and treasury police.

Another group of criminals has threatened the nuns at the school attended by Vides Casanova's daughters. Even Deputy Gonzalez Camacho received a threatening call last night, while speaking before the so-called Constituent Assembly.

This means that the death squads have direct access to the Constituent Assembly and can move freely in its offices and hallways. It means -- without any doubt -- that independent of the disgusting debates at the so-called assembly, and independent of the furious demagogy of Rey Prendes [secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party], the oligarchy is trying to find a solution for the situation using their own methods, weapons, and thugs.

REBELS CLAIM CONTROL OF HIGHWAY NEAR SUCHITOTO

PA202211 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Since 11 October, when a company of Detachment No 5 of (Socotepeque) was defeated and fled in disarray, our units have maintained control over the new road, and up to this moment the puppet Army has not shown up. From km 38 up to the areas near Suchitoto, our guerrillas have blocked this important road [passage indistinct] guiding Suchitito. These men have been incapable of advancing even a step beyond the Suchitoto urban area. This is the activity and attitude of the enemy Army. The cowardly troops stay inside their barracks. The enemy has lost its tactical initiative and is now on the defensive, avoiding clashes with our forces.

ATONAL BATTALION FORCIBLY CONSCRIPTS RECRUITS

PA182310 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Excerpts] U. S. military advisors, trampling on our sovereignty, have given orders to Colonel Vasconcelos, commander of the Usulutan garrison, to conscript all the young men in Usulutan Department.

Troops from the Atonal Battalion's Detachment 4 and members of the Civil Defense, acting on the orders of Col Vasconcelos, have been forcing the youths and students of Usulutan to enlist in the Army.

This is what has apparently happened: The elite Atonal Battalion, assigned by the fascist high command to guard the sugarcane mills and coffee plantations, is running out of men and must therefore raise new units to use the arms supplied by the Yankees to kill their own brothers.

Havana on Forced Conscription

PA192144 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Members of the Salvadoran Army and its paramilitary units have raided schools in the capital of Usulutan Department to forcibly recruit young people.

Radio Venceremos, the official voice of the FMLN, has revealed that the regime is using this forced recruiting to fill out the ranks of its decimated and demoralized army.

According to other reports, the Salvadoran Air Force has begun bombing the area around Tenancingo, a city that was ravaged by the government's Air Force a few days ago. It has also been announced that FMLN units are maintaining their siege of the strategic city of Buchitoto. This town is located near the Salvadoran capital and the country's most important hydroelectric stations.

GUATEMALA

ANDRADE REFUTES RIGHTS COMMISSION REPORT

PA192153 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 18 Oct 83 p 4

[Text] The government yesterday denied charges by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (CIDH) against the country's Army, describing the charges as self-serving and attributing them to sectors linked to the subversives.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran offered a press conference in his office in which he explained last week's statement by the CIDH.

The diplomat said the report from that organization is based on a brief visit to Guatemala between 21 and 26 September 1982. Most of the situations mentioned by the commission that in their opinion represent the restriction or denial of human rights are incidents that took place during administrations prior to 8 August 1983.

Andrade reiterated that Guatemala is a victim of subversive groups that are organized and financed from abroad. These groups perpetrate various acts of terrorism aimed at achieving power by force.

Andrade pointed out that it is public knowledge that most of the outrageous actions that violate human rights are being carried out by the insurgents -- for example, the kidnapping of newsman Julio Garcia, the director and manager of PRENSA LIBRE; as well as that of two well-liked ladies; and of prominent members of the business community, who are still missing.

However, the foreign minister said, the government of General Mejia Victores has made a historical commitment to Guatemala to promote, respect, and safeguard human rights. A number of measures have already been adopted, including some that are recommended in the CIDH report. The commission suggested that the special tribunals be abolished. When Gen Mejia took over in August, he said, among other things, that he would eliminate them, and he has in fact done so.

The CIDH also mentioned the state of siege, which is another situation that no longer exists, thanks to the executive's efforts through the judicial branch. The chief of state has also reiterated on several occasions his full support for and willingness to give complete autonomy to the courts. Many other things were already taken care of long before the commission brought them up.

Regarding the charges being made against the Armed Forces, Andrade said the government denies them, firmly and categorically, because they probably came from sources linked to the insurgents. Today, more than ever, the Army is carrying out vast social action programs in the high plateau.

The commission said that a disturbing religious polarization was taking shape between the Catholic Church and fundamentalist Protestant groups and that Catholic priests were encountering unjustified obstacles which prevented them from exercising their ministry. These incidents have been prevented by the current government by guaranteeing complete freedom of religious beliefs and practices, ending in this way, once and for all, the religious confrontation that the commission referred to.

The government also guarantees the process that will lead to a return to constitutionality, which will reach its climax in July next year. It has also promised to transfer power in 1985 to whomever is elected by the popular vote of the people.

FUN, DCG LEADERS DISCUSS U.S. INFLUENCE

PA192011 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Several politicians have termed sovereignty and freedom as relative in response to charges that the United States is directing our activities from the White House. They said the issues of sovereignty, freedom, and independence are relative, because absolute independence does not exist anywhere in the world.

Gabriel Giron Ortiz, the FUN [National Unity Front] secretary general, said that we must accept the fact that we are within the U.S. sphere of influence, adding that only a blind person would not see this reality. Therefore, he reiterated, anything relating to sovereignty and independence is relative.

Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo of the DCG [Guatemalan Christian Democracy] said that, in fact, sovereignty is a relative issue and we must learn how to cope with intervention in political terms. The DCG secretary general said that the sovereignty of the countries located within the U.S. sphere of influence is relative and that, in general, this also applies to the other countries of the world.

Cerezo Arevalo said that it is necessary for the people to learn how to operate within the spheres of influence with a certain autonomy, indeed, with as much autonomy as possible. In addition, we must do everything possible to keep from damaging the country while satisfying the interests of the great superpowers. He said that this is the duty of political leaders.

Cerezo Arevalo said that we must admit that the United States itself is experiencing security problems due to the war situation in Central America. Therefore, he said that anything relating to sovereignty and freedom in the world has to be relative.

Giron Ortiz of the FUN wondered what the politicians are afraid of now with Kissinger's visit to Central America, since they used to go to Washington to request the U.S. Government's blessing for their party and leaders, as well as for their presidential candidates.

He added that the FUN has never done this, but that it is aware of U.S. influence on Latin American politics and feels that it must be accepted. Those who fail to see this must be blind, he said in conclusion.

HONDURAS

POLICE REPORT BOMB BLAST NEAR U.S. EMBASSY

PA191617 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1547 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Tegucigalpa police reported today that a medium-sized bomb exploded last night in an empty lot in front of the U.S. Embassy in this capital. Major Manuel de Jesus Trejo announced that the police anti-bomb squad had picked up some fragments of the bomb and was investigating its composition.

The bomb did not cause any injuries or material losses because the site of the explosion is used by day as a parking lot for U.S. Embassy and Consulate vehicles.

The U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa is one of the best guarded sites in the city on a 24-hour-basis.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO PRESENTS PEACE TREATIES TO U.S.

PA210403 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Washington -- The Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government today proposed to the United States three treaties for peace and security in Central America and an agreement to resolve the Salvadoran conflict under the guarantee of the Contadora Group countries in order to stop and prevent a generalized war in the region. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, after delivering the Nicaraguan peace proposal to Langhorne Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, said: We are anxious to learn of the U.S. reaction to the proposed treaties, because this reaction will prove whether the U.S. Government is serious about peace.

The diplomatic mission of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government minister coincided with a debate at the U.S. Congress regarding the Yankee government's secret aid to the Somozist guardsmen, and a warning to the U.S. Government by several congressmen about the growing danger of a more serious war confrontation in the Central American region.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister underscored that the treaties include mechanisms of on-site (?verification) by the four countries that form the Contadora Group -- Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, and Panama -- and for sanctions against any signatory country found guilty of violating the sovereignty of another state.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister also explained that the participation of the U.S. Government regarding the proposal could be immediate, because they would not call for ratification by the U.S. Senate. The Nicaraguan Government proposal includes a bilateral treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, another one between Nicaragua and Honduras, and a third treaty among Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua.

Among the proposals made by the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government, there is one that the Central American countries agree not to use force or the threat of force to resolve problems, and refrain from violating international borders. They would also agree not to support or assist any group attempting to attack, overthrow, or destabilize another state; not allow their territories to be used to achieve these goals; take all possible measures to prevent such activities, especially by disarming any individual or group involved in such actions; and eliminate the arms traffic in their territories.

Regarding the Salvadoran conflict, Nicaragua and the United States would agree not to supply weapons or military assistance to any of the parties in conflict. Basically, these are the peace proposals made by the revolutionary government today to the Reagan government.

Daniel Ortega Discusses Proposals

PA2102O6 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0116 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Managua, 20 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has proposed the signing of security agreements among the Central American countries, in order to reach a detente in the regional crisis.

In a statement Ortega made to a group of Spanish correspondents, he said the main problem in the area is security, and "in the measure that we achieve this security for Nicaragua and for all the states of the region that feel threatened, we will be in a position to deal with other matters such as the arms buildup."

According to the Sandinist leader, Nicaragua is willing to discuss those problems and reach agreements that will give security "to all the nations, and not to the detriment of others, as is the wish of the United States."

In the face of the charges made regarding the Nicaraguan arms buildup and the presence of Cuban advisers, the coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction said that his country is "willing" to discuss these subjects -- "that no foreign adviser remain in Central America," and that there be "an arms balance in the region."

Regarding the Cuban military advisers, Daniel Ortega underscored that it is necessary to differentiate between "advisers and instructors." He added that "there are not thousands of advisers, not even a thousand," and stressed that they do not participate in combat actions, because only Nicaraguans are soldiers.

When asked about the request for military aid, Ortega said that Nicaragua is currently requesting "material for military defense from various governments with different political systems."

He described these requests as "urgent," and added that the Nicaraguan regime is waiting for "positive answers."

Throughout his interview with the Spanish correspondents the coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction mentioned the "aggression" against Nicargua carried out on various occasions by "counterrevolutionaries" at the northern border with Honduras and the southern border with Costa Rica.

According to Ortega, in view of the defeats inflicted on the "bands of former Somozist guardsmen" by the Sandinist Peoples Army (EPS), the U.S. Administration has "current plans to try and involve the Honduran Army directly, with the agreement of immediate aid, while at the same time trying to involve CONDECA."

The Sandinist commander spoke of a new offensive to be launched in the next few days with a larger number of "enemies," an action that will lead to "a more direct involvement of the Honduran Army," Ortega added.

Daniel Ortega said there are no plans to advance the elections scheduled for 1985, and that there is no definite plan regarding the kind of elections to be held because the State Council is still studying the various alternatives that have been proposed, "which will be in accordance with the development of the process of institutionalization of the revolution."

Regarding possible meetings between the Sandinist Government and Eden Pastora, Ortega stressed that the junta has never considered negotiations "with those people," whom he described as "traitors" and agents of the U.S. policy "implemented through the CIA."

Regarding meetings between the Cuban Government and the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) opposition movement led by Alfonso Robelo, the Sandinist commander did not answer a question on whether Havana had mentioned the meeting to the Managua government before it took place.

After stating that there is no contact with the Honduran Government because the Hondruan Government "has always been against a dialogue," Ortega stated that General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, "is a pawn of the United States, an agent offering his services to the Washington government."

Ortega criticized former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's attitude during his recent visit to Managua, and stated that "it is very possible that soon we will be fighting even here against U.S. soldiers."

PROTEST SENT TO HONDURAS OVER ATTACK ON PANTASMA

PA210416 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry today sent a strong protest to the Honduran Foreign Secretariat over the Honduran authorities' complicity and participation in the attack on the town of Pantasma in northern Nicaraguan by counterrevolutionary Somozist task forces.

The Managua authorities tonight reported that between 250 and 300 men coming from Honduran territory yesterday attacked from three sides the town located in the northern Department of Jinotega. They killed 47 of the townspeople and completely destroyed the town.

Companera Nora Astorga, acting foreign minister, said that this barbarous and inhuman attack constitutes a crime of genocide, which is the mass extermination of innocent communities.

Meanwhile, a Nicaraguan Defense Ministry spokesman has described the Somozist counterrevolutionary Nicaraguan Democratic Force's announcement about the downing of a Soviet-made helicopter in the jungles of the Rio Coco as false and cynical.

Deputy Commander Roberto Sanchez, official spokesman of the ministry, told ACAN-EFE tonight that the photograph shown by the counterrevolutionary group is that of a helicopter that crashed 6 months ago in the Rio Coco jungles and was abandoned by its crew.

NUNEZ URGES POPULAR ACTION AGAINST SOMOZISTS

PA201437 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council, last night expressed the need for the Nicaraguan people to impose order in the country and take to the streets, if necessary, to defeat internal and external counterrevolutionary plans to destroy the Sandinist revolution.

[Begin Nunez recording] This morning, as we discussed in the State Council the need to reorganize our tasks within the framework of the current national emergency and the mobilization of the fighting determination of our people to meet the Somozist mercenaries, the threats from the Honduran Army, and an eventual U.S. intervention, Mr Pedro Espinoza, a distinguished member of the party that shared power with Somoza, noted for his hatred of the people and Sandinism, said that his party was opposed to the aggressions, but that the attacks of the Somozist murderers, the threats by the Honduran Army, and the virtual war declared by the United States were also the result of the attitude of the revolutionary leaders and the government organizations which had drifted away from the original revolutionary project.

At that moment the State Council was being visited by international personalities, militiamen, and members of the Sandinist People's Army and the police. Their reaction to the cynical and shameless statement by this individual, who perhaps does not even deserve to be called a man, least of all a patriot, was that it was a clear example of the sentiments of those internal sectors who, taking advantage of the freedom offered by the revolution and hopeful that the U.S. strategy will be successful in Nicaragua, will try to coordinate their actions internally to contribute to the destabilization of the country and to coincide with the announced Somozist armed actions. [end recording]

In a strong appeal to the people, Commander Nunez urged them to impose order in the country in the face of the actions and maneuvers of the internal reaction and of the counterrevolution. He said that the people cannot permit the enemies of our people and revolutionary process to create an internal front in the country; that anyone who tries to do so must be smashed by the masses. Nunez pointed out that, far from intimidating us, the threats and aggressions of the U.S. imperialists and the Somozist beasts bolster our people's determination to defend the country. The U.S. warships will perish against our people's determination, he concluded.

Commander Nunez last night revealed the presence of two British colonels serving as advisers to the Honduran Army. Nunez made the announcement at the adjournment of the solemn hearings of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of our America, TANA, at the Gonzalez theater of Managua before more than 300 delegates from Latin America, the Caribbean, and the United States.

The member of the FSLN national leadership said the two British officers join U.S. and Israeli military advisers, and this will certainly will increase the tension already existing in the Central American area created by U.S. interference.

ARMY OFFICIAL SAYS REBEL ATTACKS TO ESCALATE

PA201620 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Live relay by Miriam Palacios from the Nicaraguan State Council, in Managua]

[Text] Guerrilla and Brigade Commander Julio Ramos, chief of the Sandinist People's Army Military Intelligence Department, has just charged that an escalation in the offensive against Nicaragua is expected between November and December. He explained the current Nicaraguan situation to the 19th regular session of the State Council, which is being held now. Ramos' explanation is complemented with discussion of the country's situation presented by the FSLN delegation to this council. Here is an excerpt of Ramos statement to State Council representatives:

[Begin Ramos recording in progress] ...(?it seems that) the enemy is preparing an escalation in the offensive for the months of November and December. It is a plan aimed at concentrating more than 2,000 counterrevolutionary [words indistinct] in the country's central and northern region, north of Jinotega and Nueva Segovia Departments. These forces are gathering north of Zelaya Norte in Honduran territory and are led by [words indistinct]. There are also forces being concentrated on Costa Rican territory south of [words indistinct] Rivas, and there are smaller forces gathering south of the San Juan River. Their plan consists of taking over an area, either in Jalapa, Ocotal, or some areas near the Limay region, in order to hold part of the territory [words indistinct] Penas Blancas or to try to gain military control of some village on the coast and thus create a provisional government which would be recognized by foreign governments and result in the intervention of the armies of puppet governments of the area.

It has been proven militarily in recent years that this counterrevolution cannot achieve military victories and hold positions by itself. Therefore, the counterrevolutionaries have drawn up plans to concentrate forces in certain parts of northern Nueva Segovia Department, southern Rivas Department, and northern Zelaya Norte region to penetrate our territory in order to control a sector, even for a brief period, a few hours, to permit the creation of a provisional government and justify a call for the presence of foreign forces, mainly the Honduran Army, or troops of the CONDECA member countries. [end recording]

REBELS ATTACK FARM IN RIVAS, ABDUCT 4 PEASANTS

PA201950 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry has reported that at 0645 yesterday counterrevolutionaries from Costa Rica attacked the La Flor farm in Rivas Department, where they abducted four peasants to Costa Rica. So far, their whereabouts are unknown. Through the Foreign Ministry, the government will address a note to both Costa Rica and Honduras mentioning the attacks of the past few days.

ARDE REPORTS CUBAN, SOVIET DEATHS IN AIR RAID

PA201551 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Commander Eden Pastora has told the international press that, according to information supplied by our internal resistance sources within the Managua regime, at least 68 Cubans and Soviets died during the air raid staged by ARDE's [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] armed forces on 8 October against the radio station which the Cubans and Russians have at the TELCOR [Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services] building.

The third floor of the TELCOR building was hit by two bombs dropped by our planes, and all the personnel at the communications center died. Pastora added that the totalitarian Managua regime has kept the report secret, but that it is true and has been confirmed by our internal resistance sources.

Pastora said that during the bombing of the Managua airport on the same day, seven planes and two helicopters of the nine commanders were destroyed.

The attacks will continue, and they will break the heart and destroy the morale of Managua's intervention Army, he added.

ARDE REPORTS RECENT CLASHES WITH EPS

PA201235 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 20 Oct 83

[War Bulletin No 90 issued by the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA; the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; the Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS; and the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC; in the mountains of Nicaragua on 19 October 1983]

[Text] The general command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, armed forces reports the following to the heroic people of Nicaragua and other free peoples of the world:

1. On Sunday, 16 October, at 0130, the Wenceslao Aviles Column headed by Companero Lionel clashed with 40 soldiers of the special forces of the pro-Soviet EPS [Sandinist People's Army] near Comastro River, Rio San Juan.

2. In the exchange of fire, which lasted 30 minutes, several enemies were wounded. The enemy forces fled in disarray when attacked by heavy small arms fire, abandoning their military equipment.

3. On 18 October at 1100, this same column headed by Companero Lionel clashed with EPS troops in the (Cocoloso) region, San Miguelito jurisdiction, Rio San Juan Department.

4. In this new action, the Wenceslao Aviles Column killed one enemy and wounded several others. Once again the enemy withdrew, abandoning rifles and ammunition, which were recovered by our combatants.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

VOICE OF SANDINO: CUBA INTERFERES IN CONTADORA

PA141527 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] (?Individuals) fully identified with the highest levels of the Castro regime have maintained total and strict control over the traitorous collective's delegation before the Contadora Group.

Reliable sources have informed us that this group of Cubans has been active and has been holding frequent meetings in which they issue the instructions to be followed before the Contadora Group, whose meetings have taken place in Panama.

From the mountains of Nicaragua, we once again protest Soviet and Cuban interference. To this effect, we report that Cuban pilots and officials fully identified with the highest spheres of Castro's government came to our homeland and transported the delegation representing Managua's so-called government to the Contadora Group meeting in Panama City. These same pilots are the ones who make frequent trips to Nicaragua, and one of them has been fully identified as [name indistinct] Espinoza Alvarez, an active member of the Communist Party.

We must be clear is stating that these communists have constantly interfered with the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve peace through peaceful political solutions for the Central American crisis.

Among these Cuban officials -- members of the Cuban intelligence service -- who provide orientation for Managua's so-called government are Ramiro Abreu and Hernan Sanchez Otero, who are responsible for repression in our blood-stained homeland.

VOICE OF SANDINO REPORTS MASS MURDER AT JAIL

PA141620 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] We are full of indignation, and we repudiate the massacre perpetrated by members of the pro-Soviet army at the Model Jail, where counterrevolutionaries are sheep, according to the nine.

Among those killed in this massacre, which reminds us of Hitler's, was Bernardino Larios, the Nicaraguan who -- aware of the atrocities committed by the dictatorship -- rebelled and defected to help in the liberation struggle of the Nicaraguan people.

According to our internal intelligence sources, the number of dead is between 50 and 60.

The nine's master, Fidel Castro, did the same thing after the triumph of the Cuban revolution. Thousands and thousands were killed at night in clandestine jails. The nine puppets of Moscow and Havana are doing the same thing, and even worse.

The Voice of Sandino has already warned about this on other programs. We mentioned that the nine have plans to kill all political prisoners, all those who disagree with their totalitarian system.

Another victim was a Nicaraguan brother named Rutilio Miranda, who participated in the assault on the palace on 22 August 1978 together with Commander Eden Pastora. Tomas Borge, the terrorist and drug trafficker, had him under arrest because he made the bells of Monimbo ring, as in Somoza days. Rutilio Miranda, a son of Monimbo, was killed in cold blood by a Cuban mercenary.

In the face of these shameful actions, we express our indignation and condemn this mass murder devised by the nine guerrillas. Rutilio Miranda, and Bernardino Larios: Your death forces us to intensify our struggle even more against the antipopular nine, against all the mercenaries disguised as internationalists who are exterminating the Nicaraguan people.

Attention, Nicaraguan people: Tomas Borge and his Cuban, Soviet, Palestinian, Basque, and Bulgarian terrorists have planned the massive murder of all political prisoners. We denounce this cruel act before the Permanent Human Rights Commission and democratic governments of the world.

The ruling Nicaraguan Government is genocidal, more repressive and criminal than the overthrown dictatorship.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON EVENTS IN GRENADA

FL210320 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] We will now read the declaration of the party and revolutionary Government of Cuba on the events in Grenada:

As is now clear, for weeks or perhaps months, a deep conflict has been developing in the leadership within the ruling party of Grenada. When Maurice Bishop, principal leader of the party and prime minister of Grenada, made a brief stopover of just 36 hours in Cuba, between the night of Thursday the 6th and the morning of Saturday the 8th of October, following official visits to Hungary and Czechoslovakia, he did not make the slightest reference in his conversations with Comrade Fidel and other Cuban leaders to the serious disputes and differences that were taking place within the New Jewel [Movement], the name by which the ruling party of his country is known. Bishop thus gave proof of his dignity and of his respect for his party and for Cuba.

All of the talks dealt with Cuban cooperation with Grenada, the cooperation measures taken by the Grenadian delegation in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, the results of which greatly pleased the delegation, and other international matters. On 7 October, Fidel accompanied Bishop on a tour of important installations under construction in Cienfuegos, showing him the advances on our development plans and the excellent attitude of our workers, with whom both spoke at length.

A few days later, on Wednesday, 12 October, our embassy in Grenada reported the surprising and disagreeable news that deep divisions had developed within the Central Committee of the party in Grenada. On the morning of that day, Bishop himself reported these differences, which had been provoked earlier, and he said that the problems had been discussed and solutions had been sought, but he had never imagined the seriousness they would acquire during his absence. He simply expressed the differences but he did not request any opinion or cooperation from us to try to overcome them, showing once again his great respect for Cuba's international policy and for the internal affairs of his own party.

In the afternoon, it was learned that Bishop's adversaries had acquired a majority within the Central Committee of the party, as well as in the political apparatus of the Army and security forces, and that Bishop had been removed from his post in the party and had been placed under house arrest.

This was a purely internal problem. Despite our friendship with Bishop, and our confidence in his integrity and capacity for leadership, the party and Government of Cuba instructed its representatives in Grenada that, fully complying with Cuba's principles and norms of foreign policy, they should totally refrain from becoming involved in the internal affairs of the party of Grenada.

News continued to arrive by way of our embassy for the next several days about the positions and arguments of the two parties involved in the conflict.

Really, in our judgment, rather than fundamental conflict, there were personality conflicts and conflicts over concepts of leadership methods. Other subjective factors were also present.

On Saturday, 15 October, Comrade Fidel sent a message to the Central Committee of the New Jewel clearly expressing Cuba's position, governed by the principle of totally abstaining from becoming involved in internal affairs of the party and the country. Fidel also expressed his deep concern that the division could do considerable harm to the image of the revolutionary process of Grenada both within and outside of the country. Even in Cuba, where Bishop was highly esteemed, it would not be easy to explain the events. He said that he hoped the difficulties could be overcome with a maximum of knowledge, serenity, loyalty to principles, and generosity.

Fundamentally, Cuba was concerned with keeping the conflict from becoming violent and bloody.

This message also stated that Cuba's cooperation would be maintained as a commitment to the Grenadian people, independent of the changes that had occurred in the leadership of the party and the country, because that dealt with a purely internal question.

For several days, the situation remained at an impasse. On several occasions it appeared that an honorable, intelligent, and peaceful solution could be reached. It was clear that the people favored Bishop and they demanded his presence.

The Western press made all kinds of speculation about the events. We did not say a single word in order to avoid having our public statements appear as interference in the internal affairs of Grenada, given the close, extensive, and fraternal relations with this brother country. We thus complied strictly with our principles of respect for the internal affairs of parties and brother countries.

Yesterday, 19 October, in the morning, news began to arrive that the workers had gone on strike and the people had taken to the streets in favor of Bishop. In a large demonstration, they arrived at his residence, where they freed him from house arrest.

Apparently -- reports are still not precise -- a military installation was occupied by the people. The Army sent troops to the area. It has been reported that they fired on the demonstrators, causing deaths and injuries, retook the installation, and arrested many people. There was no news about the fate of Bishop and the other leaders who were with him.

In the afternoon, the dramatic developments were learned. An official communique announced the death of Prime Minister Bishop, Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, Education Minister Jacqueline Creft, Vincent Noel, first vice president of the Grenada General Workers Union, Housing Minister Norris Bain, and Fitzroy Bain, secretary general of the Agricultural Workers Union.

The manner in which Bishop and the other leaders died has not yet been exactly determined.

Bishop was one of our people's most liked and respected political leaders because of his talent, his naturalness, his sincerity, his revolutionary honesty, and the friendship he showed toward our country. He also enjoyed great international prestige. The news of his death moved the leadership of our party, and to his memory we render the sincerest tribute.

Unfortunately, the divisions among the Grenadian revolutionaries concluded in this bloody drama. No revolutionary doctrine, principle, or position and no internal division justifies atrocious methods such as the killing of Bishop and the outstanding group of honest and worthy leaders that was killed yesterday. The death of Bishop and his comrades should be investigated and if they were executed in cold blood, those responsible deserve exemplary punishment.

Now imperialism will attempt to use this tragedy and the serious mistakes made by the Grenadian revolutionaries to sweep away the revolutionary process in Grenada and subject it once again to imperialist and neocolonialist domination. The situation is very difficult and complex. Only a miracle of common sense, fairness, and wisdom on the part of Grenadians and calmness in the action and reaction of the international progressive movement can save the process. No step should be taken that will help imperialism realize its plans.

In Grenada, many doctors, teachers, technicians of various specialties, and hundreds of Cuban construction workers collaborate to provide essential services for the people and to complete works vital to its economy. Although profoundly touched by the events, we will not hesitate to take the necessary steps to guarantee the essential services and the vital economic interests of the people of Grenada, whom we sincerely admire and dearly love.

After yesterday's tragic events, we will follow developments there closely. We will strictly follow the principle of not meddling in the internal affairs of Grenada and above all, we will take into account the interests of the Grenadian people as they relate to technical and economic cooperation, should it be possible to continue it in the new situation. But our political relations with the new rulers of Grenada will have to be subjected to serious and profound analysis.

Nevertheless, if the Grenadian revolutionary process should survive, we will do whatever possible to assist it. May the painful events which have taken place give rise to profound reflection on the part of Grenadian revolutionaries and revolutionaries throughout the world. And may the concept prevail that no crime may be committed in the name of revolution or liberty.

Exercising its authority, the Council of State has approved the following decree:

First -- To declare 3 days of official mourning, beginning at 0600 tomorrow, for the death yesterday afternoon of the Grenadian prime minister, Comrade Maurice Bishop.

Second -- To have the national flag fly at half mast at all government buildings and military establishments during the mourning period.

Third -- The ministers of the FAR and foreign affairs will be responsible for implementing the orders of the decree.

Granted at the Palace of the Revolution in the city of Havana on 20 October 1983. [signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State.

HAVANA REACTS TO PRESIDENT REAGAN'S STATEMENTS

FL201158 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Last night, U. S. President Ronald Reagan proclaimed that the United States arrogates to itself the right to conduct clandestine actions in Nicaragua under the cloak of defending that country's interests.

Openly and without qualifications, the Yankee President defended the clandestine activities being conducted by his government through the Central Intelligence Agency to destabilize other states which do not share its political views, alleging that it is being done because it is a matter of defending the country's intrests.

CABRISAS DELEGATION TOURS CHINESE TRADE FAIR

FL202156 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2119 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz and his delegation today visited the Canton Trade Fair and were later given a warm welcome by the deputy governor of the Province of Guangdong. Cabrisas Ruiz today arrived in the capital of the southern province, site of the traditional autumn fair, and was received by Chen Jie, who represented Chen Muhua, minister of foreign economic relations and trade. The Cuban delegation toured the fair where 12 Chinese corporations are displaying over 40,000 products and which is being attended by trade representatives from more than 43 countries.

BRAVO DELEGATION MEETS WITH SRV LEADER

FL202054 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1920 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Le Duan, maximum leader of Vietnam, today received a delegation of Cuban deputies headed by Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government. The talks lasted for about an hour in an atmosphere of confidence and comradeship and dealt with the critical international situation.

Both sides noted the need to struggle for peace against the threat of war, provoked by the bellicose policy of the current U. S. Administration. They agreed on the need to find adequate formulas to resolve the conflicts in Southeast Asia and Central America. They also expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people against aggression and infiltration by counterrevolutionary groups across Nicaragua's borders. They also supported the victorious actions of the Salvadoran guerrillas.

DAY OF CUBAN CULTURE CELEBRATED IN SOFIA

FL202056 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1522 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Day of Cuban Culture was celebrated in Sofia with a party given by the Bulgarian-Cuban Friendship Association and the Bulgarian Union of School Teachers. The vice president of the association, Nikolai (Enchov), gave a speech on the cultural values of our nation and stressed the possibilities that the revolution had created for the development of Cuban culture.

The counselor of the Cuban Embassy in Bulgaria, Julio Cesar Cancio, expressed his appreciation for the party and emphasized the traditionally fraternal relations that exist between our country and that European country.

MEXICAN-COSTA RICAN COMMUNIQUE NOTED, CITED

FL201352 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge have pointed out that only dialogue and negotiations can guarantee a peaceful atmosphere in the conflictive Central American region. This statement is contained in a joint communique that was released in the Mexican capital yesterday at the conclusion of the Costa Rican president's official visit to Mexico.

The communique states that the Central American problem cannot be included in the so-called East-West confrontation. It reaffirms the vocation for peace that the two countries have, and it stresses the strict respect that the two countries have for international law. It also upholds the full enforcement of the principle of intervention, or nonintervention, in the internal affairs of other nations.

The communique also states that the chiefs of state of Mexico and Costa Rica have stressed their firm determination of continuing with an independent foreign policy and that they will seek formulas that will guarantee peace and security in the Central American region.

EVENT HELD IN MEMORY OF PANAMA'S TORRIJOS

PA141800 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] On the 15th anniversary of the government led by General Omar Torrijos, an event was held here in Havana in memory of that fighter for his people's democratic rights.

Jorge Ruiz, the Panamanian Embassy's press attache, lectured on the events of 10 October 1968 in his country and on the subsequent development of Torrijos' government. Juan Gomez Vargas, the Panamanian ambassador in Cuba, commented on some of General Torrijos' traits and thanked the Cuban people for their sincere friendship with his country.

RICARDO ALARCON CONCLUDES CANADIAN VISIT

FL201445 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Montreal -- Cuban Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Ricardo Alarcon has concluded an official visit to Canada. He visited Canada at the invitation of the Ministry for External Relations to discuss bilateral and international topics.

The Cuban vice minister met with the directors of the Latin American Division of the Canadian Ministry for External Relations and with the vice minister for external relations, (Claude Charland). Alarcon also met with the Liberal member of Parliament, (Maurice Dupress), who heads Parliament's Subcommittee for Latin American Affairs, and he also met with other personalities.

Cuban Ambassador to Canada Carlos Amat gave a reception for Vice Minister Alarcon at the conclusion of his official visit. Fisheries and Oceans Minister Pierre Debane and other high-ranking government officials attended the reception.

CUBAN-FRENCH ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION MEETS

FL181350 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Paris -- The Seventh Meeting of the Joint Cuban-French Economic and Industrial Commission has opened at the Ministry for Foreign Trade.

The commission's discussions were opened by Cuba's Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Commission for Economic Cooperation, and by Edith Cresson, the French minister for foreign trade.

During the course of his stay in France, the Cuban minister will meet with France's minister for foreign trade and with Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. He will also meet with the heads of cooperation and health and employment development as well as with the director of the Pasteur Institute, (Raymond de Dondoor), and the representatives of several French industrial enterprises.

CULTURE MINISTER RECEIVES UK LABOR PARTY LEADER

FL191616 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1513 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Anthony Benn, member of the Executive Committee of the Labor Party of Great Britain, was received in this capital by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party Politburo and minister of culture. The British Labor Party member is visiting our country in order to familiarize himself with various aspects of Cuban culture and to discuss matters related to the struggle for world peace.

CUBA SCORES APARTHEID, SOUTH AFRICAN POLICIES

FL141445 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations -- Cuba has reiterated to the United Nations that it will support the General Assembly in declaring a second 10-year period dedicated to the fight against racism and racial discrimination. During the course of a speech to the General Assembly's Third Committee, which is debating the topic, our country's representative stated that there is still much to do in erradicating this scourge, especially in its most repudiated form -- apartheid.

In his speech, our representative stated that another important question is that of racial discrimination practiced against the Palestine people and other inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories.

Cuba also denounced to the United Nations South Africa's policy of preventing Namibia's independence and the Pretoria regime's defiance -- with U.S. support -- of the international community when it intensified its torturing of the Namibian people and other actions against that country.

BENINESE ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON VISIT

FL171911 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] (Romain Vilon Guezo), president of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly of the People's Republic of Benin, has begun an official visit to our country at the invitation of Cuba's National Assembly of the People's Government. During his visit, Vilon Guezo will tour various sites of historic, cultural, and economic interest in the city of Havana, heroic Santiago de Cuba, the Isle of Youth, Matanzas, and Cienfuegos.

HAVANA CITES FORMER PRESIDENT'S CRITICISM OF IMF

FL201954 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1508 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] The IMF cares nothing about what may happen in the Dominican Republic or the number of persons who may die of hunger or suffer privations, Juan Bosch stated today in Nicaragua. The former president of the Dominican Republic, who was overthrown in 1973 by a military coup supported by the United States, stated that the disorder being introduced into the Dominican economy will have grave consequences for the nation. He revealed that the IMF and the government of Salvador Jorge Blanco have arrived at an agreement about which the people know nothing. This agreement has not been presented to the Congress because the contract is harmful to the nation.

Former President Juan Bosch added that the Dominican Central Bank has surrendered the monopoly on foreign exchange granted to it by the Constitution and the organic law of the Central Bank. The president of the Dominican Liberation Party stated in Nicaragua that the Central Bank of his country is now being directed by the IMF. The devaluation of the peso is proceeding so quickly that last week it was being quoted at 176 centavos per U.S. dollar and is heading very quickly toward 2 pesos per U.S. dollar. Bosch expressed the opinion that this devaluation of Dominican currency naturally benefits U.S. business firms located in the Dominican Republic, and especially the powerful Gulf-Western, which employs 30,000 workers in several enterprises.

At the same time, Bosch stated that an attempt was being made to arrange to dump contaminated waste from the United States in the Province of Barahona, located in the extreme northwest of the nation; this fact has elicited a strong reaction by a substantial part of the Dominican public.

BRIEFS

AVIATION AGREEMENT FORMALIZED -- The governments of Brazil and the Dominican Republic have formalized an agreement in which regular passenger, cargo, and postal services have been established between the two countries. Brazil has named the airline Varig to carry out the authorized services, while the Dominican Republic has named Dominican Airlines. The two airlines will promote mutual cooperation agreements in the technical, administrative, and commercial fields. The agreement will run for a 2-year period and it can be renewed for successive 2-year periods. Dominican Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Jesus Maria Hernandez Sanchez and Brazilian Ambassador to the Dominican Republic Nestor Luis Fernandez Barros dos Santos Lima signed the agreement. They also exchanged the respective diplomatic notes. [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 15 Oct 83 p 11 FL]

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

CARICOM MEETING URGED ON GRENADA SITUATION

FL201659 Bridgetown CANA in English 1641 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, Oct 20 (CANA) -- Antigua and Barbuda has called for an urgent meeting of foreign ministers of the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom) to discuss political upheaval in Grenada, where Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three cabinet colleagues were slain by troops yesterday.

Foreign Minister and Chairman of the Standing Committee of Caricom Foreign Ministers Lester Bird, in a statement condemning the incident, said it was important in the interest of the Caribbean people that Caricom governments meet to discuss the Grenada situation.

The full text of Mr Bird's statement reads: "I was horrified to learn of the loss of life during recent events in Grenada. These new developments have added to the difficult conditions which Grenada and the Grenadian people have experienced for close to a decade. In responding to the troubling circumstances of Grenada, it is important, in the interest of the Caribbean people, including the Grenadians, that Caribbean governments should consult each other and arrive at decision based on sober discussion. In this context, as chairman of the Standing Committee of Foreign Ministers of Caricom countries, I have instructed the Caricom Secretariat to arrange an urgent meeting of foreign ministers of member-states to be held here in Antigua or Barbados."

BARBADOS

'SHOCKED' LEADERS COMMENT ON GRENADIAN SITUATION

Government Warned Whiteman

FL201545 Bridgetown CANA in English 1525 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 20 (CANA) -- The Barbados Government last week told ex-Grenada Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman he would probably be killed when he returned to politically unstable St Georges and offered him political asylum, Prime Minister Tom Adams' personal aide, Glyne Murray, reported today.

The disclosure was made hours after Whiteman, who resigned in the midst of feuding between moderates and hardliners in Grenada's ruling party, was killed by the security forces. "The prime minister spoke to Whiteman when he passed through Barbados on his way home from the United Nations," Murray said. "The Prime Minister advised him not to go back to Grenada, because his life might be in danger, and offered him political asylum in Barbados. Whiteman insisted that he was going back. The Prime Minister telephoned Whiteman at the airport. The two had a conversation that lasted several minutes. Whiteman was here in Barbados when the news about the problems in Grenada broke. People at the airport said he seemed to take it in his stride."

Killed yesterday with Whiteman were Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, ex-Education Minister Jacqueline Creft and ex-Housing Minister Norris Bain. Independent reports said the four were executed after surrendering to the security forces, which are now running Grenada. The Barbados Government described the killings as "brutal and vicious murders." They were, said Adams, "the most vicious type of political murder."

DLP Statement on Bishop

FL200650 Bridgetown CANA in English 0645 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 20, CANA -- Barbados' parliamentary opposition Democratic Labour Party (DLP), reacting to the slaying yesterday of Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three cabinet colleagues, today called for immediate international action at the highest level of the United Nations to free Grenadians from what it called the scourge of Stalinist dictatorship.

In a strongly worded statement, party leader Errol Barrow said: "The democratic Labour Party wishes to express its deep shock over the callous and brutal murder of Mr Maurice Bishop, his colleagues, and other Grenadian leaders and citizens, and demands that the perpetrators of this vicious crime against the people of Grenada should not go unpunished." The former Barbados prime minister called for the new regime in St Georges to be ostracised from the Caribbean and "be given no succour or shelter within its shores."

Church Group Offers To Mediate

FL192300 Bridgetown CANA in English 2243 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 19, CANA -- The Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC) has offered to mediate in the political crisis in Grenada, its general secretary, the Rev Allan Kirton said today. Kirton said the CCC was deeply disturbed by current developments in Grenada and had made its offer out of deep concern for peaceful development and justice in the Caribbean. He said the CCC's immediate concern is that there be no shedding of blood and that all involved would behave in a sensible restrained manner, in the interest of peace and the future of Grenada.

In a cable yesterday to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, his former deputy Bernard Coard, who is trying to unseat Mr Bishop, and ex-Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, Kirton expressed surprise at the "visible and partisan" role being played by the Army in the crisis. Kirton welcomed the news that Bishop was freed from house arrest this morning by supporters but was disturbed by later reports of gunfire in the capital. Unconfirmed reports suggested Mr Bishop may have been detained again.

The following is the full text of the cable sent by the CCC general secretary to Grenada:

"The Caribbean Conference of Churches, which closely monitors developments in the region, and which, since 1979, has followed with interest the Grenada experiment in the hope that the leadership would succeed in establishing a new era of peace, justice, and brotherhood, is deeply disturbed that once again the Grenadian people are faced with a political crisis.

"To judge from public statements from St Georges, the trouble has apparently resulted from a leadership issue within the ranks of the ruling New Jewel Movement. The CCC is, therefore, surprised at the Army's role being so visible and partisan, in what we are told, is an internal party matter. Furthermore, the CCC is concerned that Mr Maurice Bishop, even now, said to be the prime minister and who has been the commander-in-chief of the Army, has made no public statement.

"The CCC itself remains unswervingly committed to the democratic process and the rule of law. The CCC, therefore, appeals to the political directorate to bring about an early and just resolution to a problem that could very well have dangerous consequences for the people of Grenada and the Caribbean Community. In the circumstances, the CCC stands ready to lend its services in a mediating role. Meanwhile, the CCC hopes that forces external to this region will in no way seek to exploit the current situation in that country." End of text of cable.

CCC Breaks With Grenada

FL201732 Bridgetown CANA in English 1716 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 20, CANA -- The Barbados-based Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC), which had offered to play a mediating role in Grenada's political crisis, today announced the suspension of all relations with the island's new military rulers, following what it said was the execution of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three cabinet colleagues yesterday.

In a statement, General Secretary Allan Kirton said the CCC decision includes support for development projects in Grenada which the regional ecumenical organization has been financing. Kirton, a Methodist minister, urged Caribbean Community (Caricom) governments to urgently consult on a practical approach to the crisis in Grenada, now under rule by a Revolutionary Military Council, headed by Army Commander General Hudson Austin, following the dissolution of the People's Revolutionary Government in the wake of a coup yesterday.

Following is the text of the CCC statement: "The CCC regrets that today, when the people of our region might well have been proudly sharing in the recognition accorded in the U.S.A. to the contribution of the assassinated Rev Dr Martin Luther King, drum-major for justice and human rights, we are, in fact, saddened by the pall that hangs over all of our people occasioned by recent tragic events in Grenada. We feel shock, horror, and deep sorrow on confirmation of the news that Mr Maurice Bishop and several of his ex-cabinet colleagues were executed in Grenada during the hours of Wednesday afternoon. By the dastardly acts of the last hours, the perpetrators may have made a great leap forward in the seizing of power, but we in the region have been pushed a giant step backward in the question of human rights.

"In our recent message addressed to those whom we thought might then have had some authority in the situation, the CCC expressed surprise at the role of the Army in what, we were told, was an internal party matter. Now that martial law has been declared and a curfew, bristling with the threat of innocent persons being shot on sight, has been imposed, we call attention to the need to swiftly relieve the military of the responsibility of governing a nation -- a role for which they hardly have either the aptitude or the preparation. The CCC, which had offered to play a mediating role in the Grenadian impasse, will now reconsider whether we can, in fact, sit and negotiate with persons whose hands may be smeared by a series of actions of a criminal nature.

"The CCC is suspending, with immediate effect, all relations with the authorities now ruling Grenada, including support for development projects financed by this instrumentality. No resumption of these relations will be undertaken until we are satisfied that a government is in place which responds to the basic standards of decency and accountability.

"We call on Caricom governments to consult with urgency as to what practical regional approach may be indicated or possible. We call upon all men and women of religion, and especially on Christians, to pray for the divine guidance that this hour demands. The degree of wisdom, grit, decency, and purposefulness which this moment is calling for in Grenada's leadership, is a charismatic gift from God.

"Finally, we want the people of Grenada to know of our deep concern for them, that their fellow Christians in the region are bearing them up in prayer. We plead with them to remain indoors until wise counsel prevails which will permit them the amount of freedom of movement necessary for them to perform their natural functions at least."

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED, ELECTIONS SET 11 NOV

FL190156 Bridgetown CANA in English 0037 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Road Town, British Virgin Islands, Oct 18 -- British Virgin Islands Chief Minister H. Lavitty Stoutt today advised Governor David Barwick to dissolve Parliament and set general elections for November 11, an official statement said. Nomination day was set for November 1. The ruling Virgin Islands party controlled seven of the nine seats in Parliament at dissolution.

DOMINICA

PRIME MINISTER CHARLES CONDEMNS EVENTS IN GRENADA

FL201533 Bridgetown CANA in English 1514 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Roseau, Dominica, Oct 20 (CANA) -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, strongly condemning the gunning down by troops yesterday of Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three cabinet colleagues, said today her government will have no dealings with those who now "unlawfully" constitute the Government of Grenada.

In a statement over the government-owned DBS [Dominica Broadcasting System] radio, Miss Charles said: "Once again the people of Grenada have not been allowed to exercise their rights and again their human rights are being removed. They haven't got the right to choose for themselves what they want to do. To me this is the most dastardly part of it and... this is something which existed since 1979 and this is bad," the Dominica leader added.

Miss Charles, who is the current chairperson of the seven-nation Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) that includes Grenada said Dominica would confer with the other member states of the sub-regional grouping on the distrubances in St Georges, resulting from a bitter power struggle between Bishop and his ultraleftist ex-Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard.

GRENADA

EVENTS FOLLOWING SECURITY FORCES TAKEOVER

Eyewitness Report of Military Executions

FL201343 Bridgetown CANA in English 1318 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] London, Oct 20 (CANA-REUTER) -- A journalist specialising in Caribbean affairs today quoted the wife of one of those who died in yesterday's political violence in Grenada as saying that Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and five supporters were executed after surrendering to the Army.

David Jessop, editor of the London magazine CARIBBEAN INSIGHT, said on television that the wife of union leader Fitzroy Bain gave him a "more or less eyewitness account" by telephone from the Caribbean island of what had happened. "She said they were in Fort Rupert (Army Headquarters) and the building was then surrounded by soldiers loyal to the Central Committee," Jessop said. "They were all then asked to come out with their hands up. They did so and at that point the ministers were separated from the other people. The other people, including Mrs Bain, were then sent outside and she told me that it was at that point that the executions took place."

A spokesman for the Armed Forces in Grenada said today they had taken power, and that Bishop and his group had been shot after firing at soldiers.

Austin Gives 'Official' Version

PA201546 Paris AFP in Spanish 1441 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] St Georges, 20 Oct (AFP) -- Military officers have taken over the Government of Grenada "temporarily" following the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, which was officially announced. A Military Revolutionary Council was formed after the death of Bishop, three members of his cabinet -- Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, Education Minister Jacqueline Creft, Interior Minister Norris Bain -- two union leaders, Vincent Noel and Fitzroy Bain, and other individuals, two of whom were soldiers killed by Bishop.

A 24-hour curfew lasting 4 days was ordered. Soldiers will shoot anyone who violates this measure. Hudson Austin, commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army, gave the "official" version of yesterday's incident and announced various measures, noting that the security of foreigners -- approximately 1,400 U.S. citizens, 400 of whom are medical students -- will be guaranteed.

In his statement, Austin emphasized the proposal for a dialogue offered to Bishop on Tuesday night. However, after his release on Wednesday morning following the intervention by several hundred demonstrators, Bishop rejected this offer, saying: "No compromise, no negotiation." According to Austin, Bishop, leading his "liberators," decided to seize Fort Rupert, the Army's General Headquarters, located in St Georges' hills, and "arm the people."

Austin warned his fellow citizens of the "possibility of an invasion by foreign forces that may try to take advantage of the situation," and added that the Grenadian Army is willing to face "any imperialist attack." He called Bishop and his followers "counter-revolutionaries" and described the revolutionary Armed Forces as an element of moderation throughout the crisis that began on Friday when Bishop was ousted.

"The Armed Forces," he said, "hope that the crisis will be resolved within the party." The Armed Forces intervention was decided on after Bishop announced his intention to "liquidate the party leaders," an action which, according to Austin, was tantamount to "sweeping away the revolution itself." This attitude justifies describing Bishop as a counterrevolutionary.

General Austin concluded his statement with a call for the people's unity: "The Armed Forces," he said, will defend the revolution by every means. Long live the revolution; long live the people; long live Grenada."

Military Council Statement

FL210230 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2325 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] The following is a statement from the Revolutionary Military Council.

[Passage indistinct] First of all comrades, it must be clear to most people I know that the Revolutionary Armed Forces would make every effort humanly possible to avoid bloodshed. When the crowd approached Comrade Bishop's house (?Wednesday) morning, the soldiers had specific orders not to fire on the masses, and did not fire despite rock assault [word indistinct] led by Vince Noel.

Indeed, when the crowd rushed to [words indistinct] they shouted confidently, knowing they would not fire on them, knowing they would not shoot (?the masses). In trying to prevent the people from storming Comrade Bishop's house, the soldiers again [words indistinct] fired in the air only, even when the crowd finally marched Bishop [words indistinct].

The discipline of the soldiers and their love for the masses [words indistinct] instructions not to shoot [words indistinct], rather than cause bloodshed, the soldiers gave up their [word indistinct] to the masses. Comrades, the events that took place during [words indistinct].

Most of the soldiers present at Fort Rupert refused to be part of the plot. [passage indistinct] The armory was then opened and they began to arm some of the crowd. They included, not (?only) genuine supporters, but also elements hostile to the revolution, including former [word indistinct] and criminal elements. The soldiers [word indistict] deeply concerned. But on instructions [words indistinct] violence, they did not retreat [word indistinct] down.

Comrades, it must be clear to everyone that it was never the intention of the Armed Forces to shed the blood of our people. That is why the Armed Forces had (?full) instructions not to fire when the people invaded Maurice Bishop's home. And even when they [words indistinct]. But comrades, the seizure of the military headquarters of the Army changed the whole character of [word indistinct]. Let us declare that blood was shed only because Maurice Bishop led a civilian (?procession) into a military camp and, secondly, because when the Army [words indistinct] the group, led by Vincent Noel, fired on the military. [Words indistinct] and we want to report tonight the tragic death of officer [name indistinct], an outstanding officer of the Armed Forces from [word indistinct] St Georges. In addition, several civilians were killed in the crossfire. In all, many persons have lost their lives as a result of the irresponsible and crazy action of Maurice Bishop in carrying civilians, including women and some children, into a military installation.

Maurice Bishop, as minister of defense, must have known what could happen as a result of that action. He could have carried the people to the park, or talked to them in the market square, or even move to [words indistinct]. But why carry the masses into an armed camp? Then why fire on the military? This made it impossible for them to (?defend the place) peacefully. It forced them to return fire and [words indistinct] soldiers and civilians would be killed.

Comrades, in addition it was known then that it was the intention of Maurice Bishop to have all of the officers of the Armed Forces at Fort Rupert executed almost immediately. Indeed, had the Armed Forces delayed the action to retake the fort by just 10 to 15 minutes, all of these officers would have been killed. Comrades, we wish to let the people know further that despite the heat of the moment, efforts were made to capture the leadership of the [word indistinct] alive. But led by Vince Neol, they continued to fire on the soldiers who were then forced to return fire. Comrade, the most tragic act [word indistinct] of this incident is that this could have been avoided. After Maurice Bishop seized the fort, the Armed Forces units outside tried repeatedly to [words indistinct] to ask him to continue negotiations with the NJM [New Jewel Movement] Central Committee to settle the matter and to let the civilians leave the place.

Minister Whiteman came on the radio and shouted: No negotiations, no compromise! After that, Vince Noel came on the radio, [passage indistinct] and after that they refused to answer the Army's calls. Comrades, a lot of lies are being told on the regional radio stations. Some (?stories) try to make out that Comrade Maurice was deliberately (?mowed down) by the Army in the Market Square. Or that the Army stormed the hospital. All the stories continue to (?spread) the lies and there is (?a plot) already between (?two factions) in Grenada. The regional [word indistinct] and newspapers who are [words indistinct] of the Grenada revolution [words indistinct] and (?various) prime ministers, like Tom Adams and Eugenia Charles, who I [words indistinct], who are always (?constantly) threatening.

[Passage indistinct] call on our people to take courage and to face the future with determination. This country is not one for [words indistinct]. Our people must struggle to [words indistinct] to improve our conditions of life, to educate ourselves, to build a better future for our people. The revolution brought great gains, great benefits, and we must ensure that [words indistinct]. The Revolutionary Military Council is committed to continuing the work of the revolution and improving it; to improve the life of our people and to build a secure and better future for [words indistinct], to unite and to continue to work to build our people's revolution.

Information Ministry Issues Statement

FL210027 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] The Ministry of Information has issued a statement concerning efforts by the regional and international media to spread a series of lies concerning the events which took place in Grenada yesterday.

The statement noted that some of the media had stated that an intense battle took place at the hospital while others are saying that Maurice Bishop was killed in the Market Square. The ministry noted, however, that thousands of people (?from) Maurice Bishop's [words indistinct] of the crowd into Fort Rupert and seized the arms from the soldiers.

In addition the ministry statement said that not a single bullet was fired in the vicinity of the hospital. The ministry intends to bring (?general state) photographs (?of) the hospital to show that not one bullet was fired there. Also (?state) photographs of Fort Rupert to prove that the crowd seriously damaged (?some of) the building and that [words indistinct].

The statement also cited that the action of the People's Revolutionary Army was aimed at avoiding bloodshed. The statement points out that the soldiers allowed the masses to take over the fort rather than shoot at them. The statement noted that when the units of the Ministry of Defense came to establish control of the fort, Maurice Bishop [words indistinct] fired at Revolutionary Armed Forces, wounding (?some of the) soldiers. [passage indistinct]

Former Agriculture Minister Arrested

FL191515 Bridgetown CANA in English 1509 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 19 (CANA) -- George Louison, who resigned last night as Grenada's agriculture minister, has been arrested by security forces, a relative said today in a telephone call to CANA from St. George.

It was the second resigned minister of Grenada's leftist People's Revolutionary Government to be detained, as the ruling New Jewel Movement remained in the grips of a leadership struggle that has split the party in two and triggered the house arrest of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop since last Thursday.

Louison was held hours after he submitted his resignation to Bishop and informed Coard, the relative said.

AFP Correspondent Arrested

PA201728 Paris AFP in Spanish 1703 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 20 Oct (AFP) -- Alister Hughes, the AFP correspondent in Grenada, was arrested by the military last night, according to testimony given by eyewitnesses in Trinidad this morning. Hughes, who is also a correspondent for a radio station and several newspapers in Trinidad, was in Fort Rupert when the events that cost the lives of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three of his cabinet ministers took place. Shortly before international communications were cut, Hughes transmitted a report Wednesday night about the shootings and explosions. Hughes, who is the director of the Grenadian weekly NEWSLETTER, has been AFP's correspondent since 1980 and for almost 1 year has been the only correspondent of an international news agency in that country.

CANA Requests Hughes' Release

FL201850 Bridgetown CANA in English 1836 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 20, CANA -- The Caribbean News Agency, through its General Manager Harry Mayers, today cabled the military rulers in Grenada requesting the release of news correspondent Alister Hughes.

Hughes was picked up at his home last night and taken away by security forces. His brother Leonard, a businessman, and the manager of the Coca Cola factory, Tony Monroe, were also arrested last night. The CANA telex, addressed to the chairman of the Military Council, Commander Hudson Austin, requested urgent confirmation that the Grenadian journalist was safe and unharmed.

CANA also despatched a telex to the Caricom Secretariat requesting that organisation's assistance to obtain Hughes release.

Mayers said that in the light of the regime's harsh criticisms of Alister Hughes' reports over the past few days, he feared for his safety. Foreign journalists were not allowed to enter Grenada to cover the current political turmoil and Hughes was the sole independent news link between Grenada and the rest of the world.

RFG Cites 'Phone Company Invasion'

FL202235 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2215 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Radio Free Grenada spoke to a worker at the Grenada Telephone Company who gave an account of what he described as an invasion of the company yesterday by demonstrators supporting Maurice Bishop. [recorded passage indistinct]

Commonwealth Secretary Ramphal's Reaction

FL201402 Bridgetown CANA in English 1336 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] London, Oct 20 (CANA) -- Commonwealth Secretary-General Ramphal today expressed horror at the killing of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and of at least five supporters by security forces yesterday. In a statement, the Guyana-born Ramphal said: "I share the sense of horror which is widespread throughout the Commonwealth at the loss of life in Grenada, including that of the prime minister and ministers of the government. I feel sure that Commonwealth Caribbean governments in particular will wish to use every influence through co-ordinated responses to ensure that the will and the interest of the people of Grenada are respected and the integrity of the island-state preserved."

JAMAICA

SEAGA ON EVENTS IN GRENADA, BISHOP'S DEATH

FL201353 Bridgetown CANA in English 1332 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 20, CANA -- Jamaica today said that it would not participate in any Caribbean Community (Caricom) meeting with the new Grenada leadership following the army's slaying yesterday of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and five of his colleagues, including three cabinet ministers.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga has summoned an emergency cabinet meeting to consider further action to show this country's revulsion of a system that produced "murderers in high places." Seaga made the statement on radio as a clear picture emerged of the crisis that faced the eastern Caribbean spice isle.

Bishop had been under house arrest for a week, as a power struggle between himself and former deputy Bernard Coard erupted into a national crisis. He was freed yesterday by thousands of supporters who marched him towards Army Headquarters, where he took refuge until soldiers stormed the fort and shot him dead. Bishop, 39, had in 1979 led his leftist New Jewel Movement (NJM) in the Commonwealth Caribbean's first coup, deposing the eccentric Grenada Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

"The Government of Jamaica, while not in sympathy with the ideology of the Bishop government, is repulsed by the tragic death of Mr Bishop and his colleagues under the new regime of Cuban trained army generals and other Marxist ideologues," Seaga declared.

The prime minister said that his cabinet would be called to session this morning "to determine what steps should be taken to show our revulsion to this system that has produced murderers in high places of leadership." Cabinet meetings normally take place on Monday. Added Seaga: "one thing is certain, and it is that Jamaica will not participate in any Caricom meetings with the present regime of Grenada, and that some steps will have to be taken to separate those members of Caricom who believe in the democratic system and those who follow the path that Grenada has unfortunately chosen."

The Jamaica leader said that Prime Minister Bishop's death brought into sharp focus the system of government that operated under revolutionary systems. "Revolutions breathe revolution and the end result is always the use of violent means and bullets rather than the ballot to change governments and leaders." He added: "We have the deepest sympathy for the people of Grenada who are the real sufferes in all this tragedy. I hope that they will be given a chance to choose their own destiny in the future."

Opposition leader Michael Manley called the killing of Bishop and his colleagues a "squalid betrayal of the hopes of the ordinary people of our region." Manley, when in government up to 1980, had supported the regime and was seen as a key figure in ensuring the Bishop's government acceptance in Caricom, following the overthrow of Gairy, as leaders considered ostracising the new regime. Manley said that the thousands who demonstrated for Bishop yesterday were "expressing their faith in a leader who had given them a new sense of hope and pride as a people." "History would pass a terrible judgment on those who are responsible for his murder," Manley said.

The Marxist Workers Party of Jamaica, which has close ties with Grenada, has not responded to the news of the Prime Minister's death. [words indistinct]

Announces Break in Relations

FL210320 Bridgetown CANA in English 0209 GMT 21 Oct 83

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 20, CANA -- Jamaica, claiming a Cuban hand in yesterday's military take-over in Grenada, tonight announced a break in relations with the new St Georges regime and signalled its intention to seek a restructuring of the 13-member Caribbean Community (Caricom) to exclude the 133-square mile island.

In a radio and television address following a cabinet meeting to discuss the military take-over and killing of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and key colleagues, Prime Minister Edward Seaga said that relations with Grenada would not be renewed until constitutional government was restored "or we are satisfied that bona fide steps had been taken to do so."

"This is to give support to the rights of the Grenadian people to freely elect their own government by constitutional means," Seaga said. Seaga also said his government intended to put a freeze on Jamaica/Grenada trade, place a visitors ban on all current leaders except in cases where this would violate international obligations, and petition the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights about political detainees of the Bishop government and the present regime.

Caricom, a trade and functional cooperation grouping among English-speaking Caribbean countries, does not allow for the expulsion of members, and Seaga said that the treaty had become an obstruction. When regional leaders meet in Barbados this weekend to discuss the Grenada issue "a mechanism must be found... to restructure Caricom without Grenada," Seaga said.

The Jamaican leader, who broke relations with Havana shortly after coming to office in late 1980, said it was not surprising to learn of Bishop's overthrow because it was well-known that "the Cubans were displeased that he was not moving at a fast enough pace to transform Grenada to a Cuban-type society.

Bishop, who led the People's Revolutionary Government since it came to power with the 1979 overthrow of Eric Gairy, was involved in a dispute over leadership of the New Jewel Movement party and government, with the other central figure being his former deputy, Bernard Coard. Bishop was under house arrest for a week before being freed by thousands of supporters early yesterday but was later killed in what Seaga said was an execution "by [a] Cuban trained army." The ruling military said that he died in a pitched battle against its forces after he and his followers had taken over the Army Headquarters.

Seaga, a stout anti-communist, said that as Grenada was moving slowly towards transformation of his country to a Cuban-style state, the element of comparative moderation was still evident in many aspects of Grenada's life and policies. "The hardline Cuban-backed communists who have now taken over are expected to carry out this transformation rapidly, and to bring the heavy hand of oppression -- the whole population, under the full force of their rule," Seaga declared.

Seaga said the Caricom leaders at their meeting this weekend would also have to focus on the issue of security in the east Caribbean because of a "growing awareness that there is no such thing as a moderate leadership (Bishop was said to be moderate) being able to contain the vicious, aggressive, and expansionist ambitions of communist directed machines."

The prime minister noted that Grenada, with a population only a fraction of Jamaica's, had an army larger than Jamaica's, well-equipped with Cuban and Russian arms and heavy equipment "far beyond anything required for local need." Grenada also had a powerful radio station capable of reaching anywhere in the Caribbean, plus a well-trained team of propagandists.

"This type of Grenada, under the hands of ruthless men who have been given the job to carry out the directions of their Cuban masters as quickly as possible, constitutes much more of a threat to the Eastern Caribbean than the Grenada of Maurice Bishop," Seaga said.

Trinidad Breaks Relations

PAZ10415 Paris AFP in Spanish 0334 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 20 Oct (AFP) -- Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga announced here tonight that Jamaica will break diplomatic relations with Grenada, now governed by a revolutionary military council. Seaga stated that this and four other decisions regarding Grenada were adopted during an emergency meeting of the Jamaican Cabinet.

Other decisions adopted involve the reorganization of the regional trade block, Caricom, for it to be able to function without Grenada; the suspension of all commercial exchange until such time that a constitutional government has been reinstated on the island; and the forbidding of visits to Jamaica by the leaders of the current Grenadian regime. The other decision adopted involves sending a request to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission for an investigating group to go to Grenada to probe the human rights violations experienced by the political prisoners of the Bishop regime and all those persons arrested by the current government of "generals trained in Cuba."

Seaga described the new Grenadian regime as "hardline communists supported by Cuba" who will carry out a quick transformation of the Grenadian society into a Cuban-type society.

Trinidad is another of the governments of the area that has formally announced a break in diplomatic relations with Grenada and the application of punitive measures on trade and trips to Grenada.

GEORGE BUSH ARRIVES, WILL ADDRESS PARLIAMENT

FL162358 Bridgetown CANA in English 2238 GMT 16 Oct 83

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 16, CANA -- U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived in Jamaica today for a two-day official visit which will serve to strengthen already solid ties between the Reagan administration and the Government of Prime Minister Edward Seaga. Bush landed in the western city of Montego Bay and was met by Prime Minister Seaga, government and municipal officials.

This evening he will attend a function to unveil in Montego Bay a monument to one of Jamaica's national heroes, Sam Sharpe, who led the so-called Christmas Rebellion when he attempted to organise a strike for Christmas Day 1831. He was later hanged by the British in a Montego Bay square that now bears his name, and the site of the monument. Tonight Bush will host an informal dinner for national and Montego Bay leaders in the island's tourism capital, before coming to Kingston tomorrow for formal talks with Prime Minister Seaga and more offical functions. Jamaica is now winding up its National Heritage Week during which the country focuses on those who have played significant roles in national development, and before tomorrow's meeting with Seaga and a courtesy call on the governor general, Sir Florizel Glasspole, Bush will lay a wreath at Kingston's National Heroes Monument.

Since Seaga's government came to power here late in 1980, U.S. aid, which had been cut to a trickel during the regime of ex-Prime Minister Michael Manley, has begun to flow. Last year Washington pumped over 100 million dollars (U.S.) in direct assistance into this Caribbean island whose present free market policies it says should be a model for the region.

This was apart from the purchase of bauxite for a strategic mineral stockpile to help shore up the Jamaican industry and Washington's goodwill that has ensured assistance from elsewhere.

Bush and Seaga are expected to discuss how much aid Washington is likely to give Jamaica in the new U.S. fiscal year, plus the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) under which the Americans are opening their market to most goods from countries in Central America and the Caribbean.

Before Bush leaves here Tuesday for Puerto Rico he is to address the Jamaica Parliament and have a private meeting with Manley, who is now the opposition leader. Manley is likely to express to the U.S. official his party's dissatisfaction with what it regards as attempts by President Reagan to influence the internal political situation here through partisan remarks about the process. He would also want to extract an assurance that there would be no hostility from the White House should his Peoples National Party (PNP) return to power in elections due here in 1985, party sources said. Manley is also expected to voice to Bush his party's disagreement with U.S. policy in Central America, particularly its attitude to Nicaragua, as well as to urge that Washington move to ease the economic problems of third world nations.

Meets With Seaga

FL172328 Bridgetown CANA in English 2217 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 17, CANA -- U.S. Vice President George Bush and Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga were today having talks here on what government officials say are important bilateral matters.

Bush, who arrived in Jamaica for a visit to underline the Reagan administration's support for the Seaga administration flew to Kingston this morning from the western city of Montego Bay where he had an overnight stay. The U.S. vicepresident joined Jamaican leaders in laying wreaths at the shrine in this capital to Jamaica's seven national heroes. Today is National Heroes Day here -- a public holiday that climaxes a week's activities that focused on the various and outstanding contributions to the process of nation-building.

Bush this afternoon met the Jamaican governor general, Sir Florizel Glasspole, for informal talks at Sir Florizel's official residence, King's House. Next door at Jamaica House -- the prime minister's office -- the main focus of the Seaga-Bush talks is expected to be on continuing U.S. assistance for the troubled Jamaican economy, and political problems in Central America and the Caribbean.

Political observers here believe that Bush will attempt to gain Jamaica's perspective on the political crisis that has developed in Grenada's leftwing government. Grenada and the U.S. have had cold relations since the 1979 overthrow by the New Jewel Movement (NJM) of the Eric Gairy Administration.

Seaga, Washington's best friend in the English-speaking Caribbean, has been among the regional leaders who have been pressing for Grenada's return to a Western-style liberal democracy. Since Seaga came to office late in 1980, direct U.S. assistance to Jamaica has reached well over 300 million dollars (U.S.), nearly as much as all U.S. assistance for the previous 25 years. The White House has touted Seaga's free enterprise approach as a model for Central America and the Caribbean, and the President himself has claimed that Seaga's defeat of socialist ex-Prime Minister Michael Manley in 1980 saved Jamaica from communism.

Bush will have a private meeting with Manley tomorrow.

When the vice president arrived in Montego Bay yesterday, he underlined the present close contact between Washington and Kingston, declaring: "U.S.-Jamaica relations are very close, stemming as they do from long-standing cultural and commercial ties, and even more important, from a shared commitment to democracy and economic freedom."

Bush praised Jamaica's "indomitable spirit", which had enabled the country "to overcome difficulties and to go on to strengthen your democracy and improve your standard of living." "We in the United States applaud you," he declared.

At tomorrow's meeting with Manley, Bush is expected to get a stern talking to over what the Jamaica opposition views as constant attempts by President Reagan to influence the internal political process with partisan remarks. However, the vice president expects that the sum total of all his discussions in Jamaica will be positive. Said he: "I am confident that these discussions will strengthen our relations even further."

Manley Announces Meeting

FL132207 Bridgetown CANA in English 2141 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 13, CANA -- Jamaica's opposition leader, Michael Manley, today announced he will have a private breakfast meeting with U.S. Vice President George Bush next Tuesday, shortly before the American official ends a two-day visit to the island. Manley did not say what would be discussed, but that the substance of the talks would be subject to disclosure by his party afterwards. The opposition People's National Party (PNP), which anley leads, has accused U.S. President Reagan of open interference in Jamaican politics through partisan statements. Reagan has repeatedly expressed support for the free market policies of Prime Minister Edward Seaga, who he champions as having saved Jamaica from communism in his election victory over the socialist Manley in the 1980 elections here.

Havana on Meeting With Manley

FL202236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1903 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] The opposition People's National Party has announced that its president, Michael Manley, held a meeting in Kingston with U.S. Vice-President George Bush during which Manley stressed his Third World affiliation. The party announced that Manley reaffirmed his organization's concern with the increase of tensions in Central America and confirmed his support for the Contadora Group's measures.

It was stated that the party considers Cuba to be a neighboring, Third World, nonaligned country -- coincidences that define relations of mutual respect that the party will maintain with Cuba.

The Jamaican opposition party condemns the current initiatives against the Sandinist government. Manley emphasized that they only serve to obstruct the negotiations, in which Nicaragua has made an honest effort.

MONTSERRAT

CHIEF MINISTER REACTS TO GRENADIAN COUP

FL202130 Bridgetown CANA in English 2035 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Plymouth, Montserrat, Oct 29, CANA -- The Montserrat Chief Minister, John Osborne, says he is shocked and deeply distressed at the killing of Grenada's prime minister and five other supporters by security forces yesterday.

Osborne, in a statement issued today, said events in Grenada, where the Army has taken over, had cast a dark shadow over the Caribbean. "I am shocked and deeply distressed at the way people, purporting to act on behalf of a revolution, can turn against and murder their own political leaders whom they originally assisted to gain power," Osborne said. He added "The Government of Montserrat feels strongly that we (regional leaders) must meet as soon as possible to consider our future relationship with Grenada under its so-called revolutionary council. Words cannot express the shock and horror of these recent developments in Grenada. Our sympathy goes out to the people of Grenada.

ST KITTS-NEVIS

GOVERNMENT 'DISTRESSED' OVER GRENADIAN EVENTS

FL201859 Bridgetown CANA in English 1827 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, Oct 20 (CANA) -- St Kitts and Nevis today joined most other Caribbean Community (Caricom) member states in condemnation of yesterday's political violence in Grenada in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three ex-cabinet colleagues were gunned down in an Army take-over of the government. Following is the text of the government statement issued by the office of Prime Minister Dr Kennedy Simmonds:

"The government of Saint Christopher and Nevis is distressed at the reports emanating from Grenada and strongly condemns the actions of those responsible.

"We believe that the people of Grenada have the inalienable right to self-determination and to have a government of their choice. In order for them to achieve this, free and fair elections must be held under international supervision.

"We call for an early return to a constitutional and democratic system of government whereby the people of Grenada may freely express their views and direct their own affairs."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CHAMBERS ANNOUNCES SANCTIONS AGAINST GRENADA

FL201910 Bridgetown CANA in English 1859 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Rudi Williams]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 20, CANA -- The Trinidad and Tobago Government is working towards hosting an emergency meeting of Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government to discuss the political crisis in Grenada, Prime Minister George Chambers reported today. Chambers told a news conference, at which he announced trade and other sanctions against Grenada, that the Caricom summit was likely to be held over the weekend.

The Armed Forces have taken over in Grenada, after killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, the former ministers of housing, foreign affairs, and education, and two trade union leaders. The take-over yesterday came in the face of a power struggle between moderates and hardline communists in Bishop's New Jewel Movement (NJM). The Armed Forces have clamped a 24-hour-a-day curfew on Greneda and warned civilians that anyone seen on the streets will be shot.

Chambers told reporters the Trinidad and Tobago Government has decided that it will not participate in any Caricom meeting at which Grenada is present "until further notice." Chambers said the decision for a Caricom summit meeting had been prompted by a call from St Lucia Prime Minister John Compton today on behalf of the Community's sub-group, the seven-nation Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

Chambers said he had spoken to Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga, who indicated he was "prepared to be present," despite previous commitments.

He told the news conference his government had decided that "with immediate effect" no Grenadian citizen or [words indistinct] Caricom priority treatment -- that is, duty-free concessions -- and all boats registered in Grenada would be disallowed from using the facilities at this country's Caricom jetty, Chambers reported.

The prime minister also expressed the hope that the bodies of all those "executed" in Grenada would be handed over to relatives. The killing of Bishop and his ex-ministers could only be described as "executions," the prime minister said. As the longest-serving democratically elected government in Caricom, "we find it extremely difficult to countenance political murders," Chambers added. Chambers said his government viewed with horror "the importation of such executions in the English-speaking Caribbean."

"Under no circumstances whatsoever can we countenance the execution of public figures in the settlement of political disputes," he remarked.

The Trinidad and Tobago cabinet met this morning to discuss the Grenada situation and take a number of decisions. Chambers said he had yesterday made a "no comment" response on the situation because the information available today was not available then.

Chambers was also asked about the position of Grenadians who might be here studying or on vacation and would not want to return home. "We have a citizenship act and an immigration act," the prime minister stated, "and if we say that people will not be allowed here without visas and the people are here, they will have to comply with the act." As regards Grenada-registered boats docked here, the prime minister said, "They will have to leave at some time," and indicated they would be allowed to complete their work while docked. As regards boats on the way to be docked, however, it was a "different matter," he said.

CUBA OFFERS TO HELP SET UP MEDICAL SCHOOL

FL151546 Bridgetown CANA in English 1425 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 15, CANA -- Cuba has offered to help Guyana set up a medical school, Ambassador in Havana Cecil Pilgrim has said. The Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA, in a report published here, said Pilgrim made the announcement during a Cuban television interview.

Cuba provides training in medicine for Guyanese under a scholarship scheme. The setting up of a medical school, probably under the University of Guyana, was first raised during a meeting of the Guyana-Cuba Joint Commission which met in Georgetown in March. The commission is responsible for exploring ways and means of broadening bilateral co-operation with emphasis on industry and trade. It was set up in 1975. Officials of the Guyana Ministry of Health say the proposed school is still in its planning stage and the project is not likely to start before 1984 at the earliest.

Pilgrim was quoted by PRENSA LATINA as also saying that Cuba is ready to assist Guyana in setting up a salt plant, using sea water.

BARTER ARRANGEMENT OPENED WITH JAMAICA

FL192148 Bridgetown CANA in English 1912 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 19, CANA -- Jamaica and Guyana have completed the first stage of a barter arrangement under which this country's sugar industry will be supplied with equipment in exchange for rice, a government official has reported. The official of the Guyana Sugar Corporation (Guysuco) said the Caribbean Castings Engineering Limited, a private firm, has supplied two crushers and shells for 15 rollers for the local sugar industry, one of the main foreign exchange earners here.

The roller shells and crushers have been valued at 177,000 dollars (U.S.), and represent only 40 percent of an original arrangement between the state-owned company and the Jamaican concern, under which Guyana will supply 240 tonnes of rice. Guysuco said it is in touch with the Jamaican firm and negotiations are expected to resume shortly on the implementation of the second stage of the agreement. General Manager of the Guyana Rice Board (GRM) Leon Dundas confirmed that the board has already supplied the rice to Jamaica for the equipment it has received.

BRIEFS

RICE INDUSTRY DECLINE -- [By Edwin Ali] -- Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 5, CANA -- Guyana's vital rice industry, one of the main sources of foreign exchange, has run deeper into problems, with official statistics pointing to a sharp fall in production and foreign exchange earnings. Large-scale smuggling of rice out of the country, erosion of Guyana's Caricom markets, and the unavailability here of jute bags used to transport paddy after harvesting are among the reasons advanced by government officials for the continuing decline. Rice is the number three foreign exchange earner for Guyana after bauxite and sugar and employs 20,000 families, or about 120,000 people. Last year the industry earned 40 million dollars (1 Guy dollar; 33 cents U.S.) which was 70 million dollars (G) less than what was netted for the previous year, government officials said, while conceding that businessmen were making money -- not accounted for in the official statistics -- through illegal shipments. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2237 GMT 5 Oct 83 FL]

BOUTERSE RAPS 'SUPERPOWER RIVALRY' IN CARIBBEAN

FL131636 Georgetown Guyana Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Suriname's military leader, Lieutenant Colonel Deysi Bouterse, has charged that the Caribbean is being turned into a scene of superpower rivalry. Speaking at the UN General Assembly, he said large-scale naval activities in the Caribbean, extending to the southernmost (?corners) of the area bordering his country, is the source of deep concern in countries of the Caribbean. He said this action of turning the Caribbean into another scene of superpower rivalry only compounded the problems of the states of the region to the detriment of their peoples.

The Surinamese leader said his government's relations with the Netherlands, its former colonial power, had been damaged by arbitrary and unilateral actions on the part of the Dutch Government. The Netherlands suspended aid to Suriname following the deaths of several leading politicians in Suriname.

NATION SCORED BY OAS FOR VIOLATING HUMAN RIGHTS

FL142206 Bridgetown CANA in English 2130 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, Oct 14, CANA-REUTER -- The Organisation of American States (OAS) has accused Suriname of gross violations of human rights and the brutal torture of several dissidents before they were executed last year.

In a 48-page report, the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (ICHR), an agency of the OAS, charged the Suriname Government with "grave violations of important human rights," as established by the Inter-American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man.

The ICHR said it was alarmed by the illegal execution of 15 detainees, all prominent dissidents, at Fort Zeelandia prison on the night of December 6, 1982.

"According to the evidence at hand, those 15 persons were brutally tortured before they were executed," the report said. The ICHR added that "high authorities of the Government of Suriname participated, directly or indirectly, in the death" (of the dissidents). The report also says that bodies of the detainees showed signs of "atrocious torture and horrible mistreatment" such as broken jaws and limbs.

The ICHR said the report of the torture was corroborated by an investigating doctor from the Netherlands police force, Paulis Baidjoe, who was allowed to see the bodies as a relative of one of the executed dissidents. Baidjoe told the ICHR that the dissidents were shot at close range after they were tortured.

As a result of the information it gathered during its investigation in Suriname, the ICHR said it was "possible to infer that the decision to eliminate all effective opposition was taken at the highest levels of the Armed Forces." The ICHR called on Suriname, an OAS member since 1977, to radically change its conduct and the laws it has approved in an effort to re-establish democratic institutions. The report recommended independence for the judiciary and effective respect for human rights.

GOVERNMENT DEPLORES VIOLENT COUP IN GRENADA

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[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Oct 20, CANA -- leftist-ruled Suriname, which forged close ties with sister revolutionary nation, Grenada, under the late Maurice Bishop's leadership, tonight strongly deplored the week-long political turmoil on the Caribbean island which reached a peak yesterday with the execution by troops of the prime minister and three of his ministers in a bloody military coup. In a statement issued after an emergency cabinet meeting, the Suriname Government said the Grenadian people were now at a "serious and perilous phase" of their development, and it could not be party to the military action which did not have the backing of the Grenadian people.

Suriname, scene last December of disturbances in which the military executed 15 opposition leaders, said the developments in St Georges were likely to have repercussions on the success of the military-launched three-year-old revolution in this former colony.

Said the statement: "The Suriname Government has, on the basis of information available at this moment concerning the situation in Grenada, drawn the conclusion that the Grenadian people at this moment are in a serious and perilous phase of their development which may lead to serious consequences for the development of the entire region. "The government and the people of Suriname have continually pledged their sympathy and given their support to the justified striving of the Grenadian people under the leadership of Prime Minister (Maurice) Bishop to realise liberation and progress in a true revolution corresponding to its own reality."

The government statement, issued by the official Suriname News Agency (SNA) added: "The Suriname Government and the Surinamese people could and should not accept the situation in which the developments now unfolding in Grenada, whether they originate or not from foreign interference, (are) aimed at subordinating the Grenadian revolution to interests other than those of the Grenadian people.

The Suriname Government recognises the right of every nation to settle its internal affairs according to its own perceptions, but attaches great importance to the fact that removal and the killing of Prime Minister Bishop and other genuine patriots are so emphatically rejected by the Grenadian people.

"The Suriname Government therefore deeply deplores the recent developments in Grenada and is deliberating on the consequences which will have to be envisaged from a national and international viewpoint from the recent events, to also be able to guarantee a successful continuation of the Surinamese revolution."